The Weekly Post.

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NATHAN HALE.

To drum beat and heart-beat
A soldier marches by:
There is color in his cheek,
There is courage in his eye,
Yet to drum-beat and heart-beat
In a moment he must die.

By starlight and moonlight
He seeks the Briton's camp:
He hears the rustling flag
And the armed sentry's tramp,
And the starlight and moonlight
His silent wanderings lamp.

With slow tread and still tread
He scans the tented line,
And he counts the battery guns
By the gaunt and shadowy pine,
And his slow tread and still tread
Gives no warning sign.

* * * * * *

With calm brow and steady brow
He listens to his doom,
In his look there is no fear,
Not a shadow trace of gloom,
But with calm brow and steady brow
He robes him for the tomb.

In the long night, the still night,
He kneels upon the sod,
And the brutal guards withhold
E'en the solemn Word of God;
In the long night, the still night,
He walks where Christ hath trod.

'Neath the blue morn, the sunny morn,
He dies upon the tree,
And he mourns that he can lose
But one life for Liberty;
And in the blue morn, the sunny morn,
His spirit-wings are free.

* * * * * *

From Fame-leaf and Angel-leaf,
From monument and urn,
The sad of Earth, the glad of Heaven,
His tragic fate shall learn;
And on Fame-leaf and Angel leaf
The name of Hale shall burn.

Francis M. Finch.

THE GRAND CANON.

A Train of Cars Passes Through the Great Gorge for the First Time.

Thrilling Adventure in Climbing the Canon Walls.

[Denver (Colorado) Tribune.]

On the 7th instant the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company made the passage of the Grand Canon of the Arkansas with a train of cars containing two hundred persons. It was the crown of the most stupendous achievement in railway engineering. The Grand Canon of the Arkansas is now known to be nine miles in length, being the narrow winding way of that river through a converse palisade of granite rock, rising in many places to the height of 2,500 feet. This rock-bound river pathway became known to the Spanish missionaries as early as the year 1642. From that time it was not known that any animal life had ever passed through it successfully until the summer of 1870. The long passenger train that accompanied us through this mountain gorge was preceded by a number of open platform cars, securely guarded by a balustrade of railing, and provided with comfortable seats. Here the passengers assembled, and being either seated or standing, silently gazed upon the grandeur of the scene, above, around and beneath them. As the train wound slowly into the entrance of this mountain gorge the whistle gave its wildest scream, which echoed through the windings of this causeway, mingling its distant, softer murmurs with the roar of the passing swift Arkansas. Immediately upon entering the canon a chilly sensation seemed to creep over each passenger, while a yellowish hue appeared to impart its coloring to surrounding objects. The waters of the Arkansas at once become confined to a width of forty feet, which it retains for the distance of four miles. At the end of this reach the Royal Gorge commences its granite palisade on either side, rising out of the river with a convex formation and towering to the height of 2,500 feet. He who looks upon this scene and then upon Niagara's height of 160 feet, will be inclined to regard his view of the latter as a temporary, shower-made stream, to turn the water-wheel of the school-boy. Everywhere through the Royal Gorge the palisades on either side have narrowed the pathway of the river to a width of from sixteen to thirty feet. Many places may be seen where a supple acrobat could leap the roaring waters of the river at a single bound. Along the convex palisade that forms the northern boundary of the gorge, and about ten feet above the boiling waters, the engineer for miles has carved a pathway for the iron horse, where solitude has reigned for countless ages undisturbed by the sound of human art.

CHARLIE'S STORY.

Accompanying our party was Charles May, who told us of an adventure he once had here. He and his brother Robert in the spring of 1870 offered to pass 60,000 railroad ties down the Arkansas from the mountain source. He says: "Our offer was accepted, when we started into the upper entrance of the canon with a large skiff provided with six days' provisions and two hundred feet of rope, with which, by taking a running turn around some firmly planted object, we could lower our boat a hundred feet at a time. In this way, at the end of three days, having set adrift many hundred ties, we reached the entrance to the Royal Gorge. Here we discovered that an attempt to descend the first waterfall with two in the boat was certain destruction, and to return was impossible. Accordingly determined to lower my brother down the fall in the boat, a distance of two hundred feet, give him the rope and let him take the chance of the canon (life seemed more certain in that direction) while I would risk my physical ability to climb the canon wall, which was about two thousand feet high. About ten o'clock in the morning I shook hands with my brother, lowered him in the boat safely to the foot of the fall, gave him the rope and saw him no more. Then throwing aside my coat, hat and boots, and stripping the socks from my feet, I commenced my climbing way, often reaching the height of one or two hundred feet, only to be compelled to return to try some other way. At length, about four o'clock in the afternoon, I reached a height upon the smooth canon wall of about a thousand feet. Here my further progress was arrested by a shelving ledge of rock that jutted out from the canon side a foot or more. To advance was without hope; to return, certain death. Reaching upward and outward I grasped the rim of the ledge with one hand and then with the other, my feet slipped from the smooth side of the canon and my body hung suspended in the air, a thousand feet above the roaring waters of the Arkansas. At that moment I look downward to measure the distance I would have to fall when the strength of my arms gave out. A stinging sensation crept through my hair as my eye caught the strong root of a cedar bush that projected over the ledge—a little beyond my reach My grasp upon the rim of the ledge was fast yielding to the weight of my person. Then I determined to make my best effort to raise my body and throw it sideways towards the root so as to bring it within my grasp. At the moment of commencing the effort I saw my mother's face as she leaned out over the ledge, reached down her hand and caught me by the hair. Stranger, my mother died while yet a young woman, when I and my brother were yet small boys, but I remember her face. I was successful in making the side leap of my arms when I drew myself upon the ledge and rested for a time. From here upward my climbing way was laborious, but less dangerous. I reached the top of the canon just as the sun was sinking down below the snowy range, and hastened to our camp at the mouth of the canon, where I found my brother all safe. 'Charley,' said he, 'have you had your head in a flour sack?' It was then I discovered that my hair was as white as you see it now."

VIRGINIA OF OTHER DAYS.

How Henry A. Wise's Father Sought Permission to Address a Lady.

(Norfolk Virginian.)

As an illustration of the stately courtesy and somewhat grandiloquent style of our grandfathers, the following letters may be of interest to many of our readers, and an example of the etiquette of courtship in the olden time that may be commended:

I.

JOHN WISE TO GEN. CROPPER.

[Without date]

Feeling myself irresistibly impelled by inclination, and prompted by a sense of propriety, I have presumed now to address you upon a subject of importance and delicacy,

Having conceived an affection for your daughter (Miss Sally) I beg leave to solicit your permission to make my address to her, and at the same time let me express the hope that should I be so fortunate as to succeed in gaining her affections, my first wishes may not be frustrated by your disapprobation. I have thought proper to make this application to you on the subject in this manner, rather than in person, because my character (if I have acquired any) my condition, and my situation in life are not altogether unknown to you, and if objections are to be made they can be more freely communicated in this than in any other way.

I have heretofore proceeded no further with the lady, than merely obtain her permission to make this application, and, sir, I now pledge you the honor of a gentleman, that in case you have objection of an insuperable nature to the proposed union, whatever may be the chagrin, regret and mortification I may feel on the occasion, I will not disturb the quiet of a parent extremely solicitous, no doubt for the happiness of a beloved daughter, by persisting any further with her

Permit me to assure you that I am with much consideration and respect, your obedient servant, JOHN WISE.

II.

GEN. CROPPER TO JOHN WISE.

BOWMAN'S FOLLY, 11th May, 1879.

SIR: Although the application made by your letter of this day was unexpected, yet my reflections heretofore on the subject have prepared me to answer: That however solicitous I may be for the temporal felicity of my daughter and future respectability of my child, she is the only proper judge of the person best caculated to make her happy. Respect and impartiality ought to be shown by me to you or any gentleman that might make his address to my daughter, and I confide in your candor and judgment. I am, sir, with due respect, your obedient servant, JOHN CROPPER.

Who Owns the Land in England?

(MacMillan's Magazine.)

More than half the soil of the United Kingdom is nominally owned by 2,000 persons. According to a valuable analysis of the very ill-arranged and incomplete Parliamentary return of the landowners of the United Kingdom, published in the Financial Reform Almanac for 1878, 421 persons are the owners of 22,880,775 acres, or nearly 5,000,000 acres more than one-fourth of the total area of the United Kingdom. The mind is unable to grasp what such a monopoly costs the country, but certain features of it stand forth with a prominence sufficiently notable. In a most absolute sense, the well-being of some 32,000,000 souls is placed in the keeping of a few thousand. For these thousands the multitude starves. Hence it is that all through rural England we have continually before us that most saddening of all spectacles, two or three families living in great splendor, and hard by their gates the miserably poor, the abject slaves of the soil, whose sole hope in life is too often the workhouse—that famous device against revolution, paid by the middle class—and the pauper's grave. Our land-owners have not merely burdened the land with their game preserves; they have tied it up, and actively conspired to prevent its due cultivation. Instead of rising to the true necessity of the case, they cling to their game, make penal enactments about it, and struggle to augment the intensity of the evil which it is to the people as if the very existence of the country depended upon hares and rabbits. In his absolute supremacy the land-owner overrides all justice, takes precedence of all ordinary creditors on his helpless tenants' estate, and controls the system of cultivation, often in utter disregard of private rights or private judgment, and in addition secures to himself the absolute reversion of every improvement which the tenant makes on the land.

Blood and Skin Diseases

Are permanently cured by Doctor De Beer's process. my28:31&W

OLD LOCHINVAR.

Oh, old Lochinvar drove down the broad street,
No equipage finer, no steeds half so fleet;
And save his smart groom he companion had none,
He rode in his holiday garb all alone.
So successful in trade, so famed near and far,
There was never man richer than old Lochinvar.

So boldly he entered at Jenkins' front door,
'Mong bridesmaids and kinsmen and brothers, a score;
Then spoke the bride's father, with bow and glad smile,
(Though the handsome young bridegroom grew pallid the while);
"Great honor you do us—so famed near and far—
Pray what is your pleasure, milord Lochinvar."

"I love your fair daughter, but cruel is fate!
I heard but this morning that I was too late.
And now I am come, with this best love of mine,
To whirl in one dance. It is vain to repine,
For maidens in plenty—young, lovely, they are—
Would gladly be bride to the old Lochinvar."

The bride smiled her sweetest, he took her fair hand,
"The gayest of waltzes!" he cried to the band;
She looked down to blush, she looked up to sigh
With a smile on her lip and a flash in her eye,
His arm round her waist 'ere her bridegroom could bar:
"My bride shall have millions!" quoth old Lochinvar.

Though bent was his form, though poor was his pace,
Yet every beholder said only: "What grace!"
While her father did smile, and her mother did bow,
And the bridegroom drew near with a frown on his brow,
And the bridemaidens whispered, "'Twere better by far
To wed this fair creature to rich Lochinvar!"

A ring on her finger, a word in her ear,
They had reached the hall door, and his carriage stood near;
So light in her seat the maiden upsprang,
So quickly the carriage-door closed with a bang!
"She is won! We are off! In love, as in war,
The cleverest wins," laughed old Lochinvar.

E. T. CORBETT.

—*N. Y. Post.*

A MICROSCOPIC PAINTER.

The Method and Precision With Which Meissonier Works.

[New York Sun.]

Americans are well acquainted with Meissonier's "1807," for which the late A. T. Stewart paid $60,000. Meissonier worked fifteen years on this painting, a fact which will be readily believed when his manner of painting is known. Whatever be its size, every figure he paints is the object of a special study. The arm of the Colonel of the cuirassiers in "1807" was the subject of a series of studies, each one of which is an admirable bit of painting; the arm was not decided upon until after he had tried seventeen different positions, and had witnessed a score of charges of cavalry. No detail was put on canvas that had not been repeatedly examined, so that the picture represents over two hundred preliminary pictures. As there was a disagreement between two veterans about the color of the collar of the uniform worn by a certain regiment, he spent a week in various libraries in order to gather evidence about the subject, and undertook a journey to Bordeaux to consult a vetern surviving member of the regiment.

One cannot imagine how much pains his "1814," or the "Retreat from Moscow," as it is otherwise called, cost him. In a biting cold winter day the writer had gone to Poissy together with the celebrated art critic, Paul Burty. It was snowing, and there was a foot of snow on the ground. We found Meissonier on the turret of his chalet seated in the war costume of Napoleon I., on a stuffed gray horse, and painting the figure of the emperor as it was rendered by a large mirror that stood at some distance from him. He had been there three hours, unmindful of the cold, and was pertectly happy, as he said, because he had found the sinister tones of a Russian landscape. Paul Purty ventured to remark that as he had already finished painting the landscape, he might withdraw and continue his work in the studio, without exposing himself to the same disaster that overtook the "Great army." "How could I obtain in the studio," Meissonier quite excitedly rejoined, "the rigid tone and the true effect of Napoleon's gray coat in harmonious contrast with the sombre grays of the sky and the snowy carpet on the ground, and the just value of the flesh tones of the emperor's countenance, darkened by the dull atmosphere of a wintry sky?" It was there, on the top of that turret, that he completed what is perhaps his master-piece.

About a month later the writer found Meissonier in his studio scraping the same figure of Napoleon, to paint which he had endured so many hours of a freezing temperature. "What on earth are you doing now?" I asked, almost bewildered. "An old servant of the Emperor has been here," Meissonier replied, "who was with him in Russia. He had tears in his eyes, and spent a good hour in silent contemplation before my picture. After I had coaxed him for a long while to tell me whether he found anything inexact in the canvas, the good old man finally said: 'During the campaign of Russia his majesty wore the uniform of the chasseurs, not that of the grenadiers. Moreover, his majesty never consented to have his epaulettes unfastened from his tunic. That will explain to you why the armholes of his overcoat were so large.' I had painted Napoleon in the uniform of the grenadiers and with the epaulettes outside of the coat. How could I help doing what I am now doing?" Thus, love of truth overbalanced all other considerations, and Meissonier began studying anew the uniform of the chasseurs, the effect produced by the epaulettes under the overcoat and so on, until he obtained the same perfection he had reached in the accessories of his previous portrait.

Rebuking a Juryman.

I once heard this anecdote about Judge Parsons, said the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the great Massachusetts advocate and lawyer. It is said that being about ready to try a mercantile case, he ordered a jury to be summoned, and among the names that of Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, the leading merchant of Boston, and a personal friend of Judge Parsons. When the officer made his return he laid down a $50 bill before the judge.

"What is that for?" said Parsons.

"Mr. Perkins says he is very busy today and prefers to pay his fine."

"Take that back to Mr. Perkins," said the judge, "and tell him to come at once; and if he refuses, bring him by force."

When Mr. Perkins appeared, the judge looked sternly at him, and said: "what do you mean, sir, by sending money when you are summoned to sit on this jury?"

Mr. Perkins replied, "I meant no disrespect, to the court, your honor, but I was extremely busy fitting out a ship for the East Indies, and I thought if I had paid my fine I might be excused."

"Fitting out a ship for the East Indies, sir?" shouted the judge: "and how happens it you are able to fit out a ship for the East Indies?"

"Your honor, I do not understand you."

"I repeat, then, my question, how is it that you are able to fit out a ship for the East Indies? If you do not know I will tell you. It is because the laws of your country are properly administered. If they were not, you would have no ships. Take your seat, sir, with the jury."

A ROBIN'S TRICKS.

The Familiar Chatterer of Our Orchards in the Character of a Mocking Bird.

(Samuel Lockwood in American Naturalist.)

Our robin often afforded matter for study and delight in those expressive attitudes of which birds only are capable, and which too effectually elude the artist's pencil. What high-wrought excitability and poetic expression appear in these movements. What barbaric defiance in the cresting of the crown feathers of the head, that queer furring up, or puffiness of the cheeks, indicating that the hearing is keyed to a strain; that jaunty setting of the head, and saucy cocking of the eye, for a bird never looks so knowing as when he looks sidewise—all this fills a hiatus where speech cannot get in. Even the tail adds to the action. Now comes a decisive chirp. A conclusion has been reached in the bird mind. Next is a series of rapid chirps, making a whirr of sound. This is the call-note of his tribe, for he has detected a turdite in yonder grove, and hark! the call is answered.

What does Rob know of his clan? Well, some knowledge he has of inheritance, for there is both with birds and men a knowledge which cometh not with observation; some of their ways have come to him by descent. It is now March, and Rob has the spring fever badly, that migratory phrenzy which has set the whole tribe moving north. While the spell lasts he is impatient of home, and is as mad as a March hare. Some robins in that cherry tree have set him fairly wild: and even when there is neither sight nor sound of bird, that migratory impulse, that mystic call to move and mate, keeps the poor bird uneasy. Happily it does not last many days. By April he does something better than chirp, for he gets into a strain like the conjugal song of the robins. Through several days it is so low, soft and silvery, so tender and sweet; but this over the melody is set on a higher key, and becomes a volume of exultant rapture. He has now taken up an octave flute. In his dumpy moods he has been talked to pettingly so much, that he knows the words like a book: "Wake up, pretty boy! Wake up! Wake up!" The boys sing the words, again, and again. Then they whistle them. The bird catches this little snatch of melody, and executes it in a clear, distinct enunciation. This is Robs best role. Pity that sweetness should ever cloy, but Rob did give us too much of a good thing. Through the summer months, an hour before daylight, on the highest key possible, came that piccolo strain, "Wake up, pretty boy! wake up! wake up! Rob's cage was inside the window-blinds, and by the time the twilight was breaking several robins had visited the cherry tree near the house, attracted by the singer whom they could not see.

The prince of the mimics is the mocking-bird. But to some degree are not all the thrushes mimics? The cat-bird is really clever in this direction. However, I own to a surprise on hearing that Rob had gone into the mimic art. Whenever our black-and-tan, Dick, heard his young master whistle an invitation to take a walk with him, the affectionate brute would almost lose his head in yelping gladness. It was a beautiful day in June, and Dick was seen acting as if half-dazed, running up and down the yard looking for his master but unable to find him. Rob had learned the dog-call, and from behind the window-blinds was practicing his new accomplishment. The dog soon saw the trick and slunk away not a little abashed. We all felt that though funny, it was really mean of Rob. Our neighbor's fine hunter was bothered in the same way. Rob tried his hand on the call used by Madame to her poultry at feeding-time. The attempt did him no credit, perhaps for the reason alleged by one of my sons, that "the chickens didn't know enough to get sold." But with some folks failures are simply the preludes to success. Our mimic had grander things in reserve.

Bob's successful play upon Dick was not his only attempt at imposition. On one occasion the good lady of the house being up stairs came running down in great concern, there was such a cry of distress among the young chickens. "Peep! peep! peep!" in rapid plaint smote her gentle ear. To reach them she had to pass Rob's cage. Here she stopped short and gave vent to an outburst of laughing indignation, for it was Rob, the rascally mocker, who was doing his best to set all the maternal hens at ears about their babies. Though somewhat perplexed, these elderly birds were not very badly taken in. At another effort Rob achieved a marked success; he imitated the cry of the mother hen when the hawk is overhead—that low, whirring note of danger. All was consternation in the barn-yard. Away sped each callow brood to their own particular mamma, who, though unable to see any danger in the air, yet supposing the alarm to come from some watchful mother that did, instantly took her own charge under her wings. Rob's mimicries were generally perfect. In executing some of them he was so loud-voiced as to be heard a long way off. Persons at quite a distance have been attracted by these notes, and have called to see our "mocking bird," and been much suprised to learn that it was only a robin."

Doctor De Beer

Undertakes no incurable cases and refuses treatment to those it can be of no avail. my28:31&W

A BROADWAY LYRIC.

[From the Independent.]

She sits by the side of a turbulent stream
That rushes and rolls forever
Up and down, like a weary dream
In the trance of a burning fever.

Up and down through the long Broadway
It flows with its tiresome pace;
Down and up through the noisy day,
A river of feet and of faces.

Seldom a drop of that river's spray
Touches her withered features;
Yet still she sits there day by day
In the throng of her fellow creatures.

Apples and cakes and candy to sell
Daily before her lying.
The ragged newsboys know her well;
The rich never think of buying.

Year in, year out, in her dingy shawl,
The wind and the rains she weathers,
Patient and mute at her little stall;
But few are the coppers she gathers.

Still eddies the crowd, intent on gain,
Each for himself is striving,
With seifish heart and seething brain—
An endless hurry and driving.

The loud carts rumble in thunder and dust;
Gay fashion sweeps by in all its coaches;
With a vacant stare she mumbles her crust;
She is past complaints and reproaches.

Still new faces and still new feet—
The same, yet changing forever:
They jostle along through the weary street,
The waves of the human river.

Withered and dry, like a leafless bush
That clings to the bank of a torrent;
Year in, year out, in the whirl and the rush
She sits of the city's current.

The shrubs of the garden will blossom again,
Though far from the flowing river;
But the spring returns to her in vain—
Its bloom has nothing to give her.

Yet in her heart there buds the hope
Of a Father's love and pity;
For her the clouded skies shall ope,
And the gates of a heavenly city.

C. P. CRANCH.

WHAT WARS COST.

The Money Paid Out by the Government to Pensioners.

(Washington Letter to Courier-Journal.)

This Government has paid more money proportionately in the aggregate, and in all ways to its soldiers and sailors and their heirs, than any other government on the face of the earth. Since the formation of the Government it has paid directly as pensions $535,368,727 27. Of this amount $355,480,664 have been paid since 1864, or for the soldiers and sailors of the late war. Since 1868 the annual pension bill has averaged $30,000,000. On top of all this, last March there was an appropriation of $25,000,000 for the arrearages of pensions to soldiers on the rolls who have been taking the $30,000,000 each year. There have been filed in the Pension Office 56,200 claims by pensioners already on the rolls for the benefit of the arrearages act. Under the same act, thousands of claims of persons never before on the pension rolls are coming in, and they will have to be provided for—that is, those who can make out a good case. For instance, a man who lost a finger and never before thought it worth while to get a pension of two or three dollars a month, now he comes in because his arrearages would give him three or four hundred dollars at once. There were on the rolls last year 266,380 army pensioners and 3,846 navy pensioners. Besides these were 10,407 pensioners and 3,725 heirs of pensioners of the war of 1812, each pensioner drawing eight dollars a month. It is estimated that for the 289,806 pensioners on the rolls for the civil war, it will require the $25,000,000 appropriation to pay the arrearages of those who did not begin drawing a pension at the date of disability, as the new law now provides they ought to have done. These cases are being adjudicated very rapidly at the Department, in fact much quicker than the certificates are being issued, as the Secretary of the Treasury says he can only pay about $2,000,000 a month. The first certificate issued was April 23, and up to last Saturday night 2,397 had been issued, calling for $1,394,071 50. When the certificate is issued it is sent to the Pension Agent in the district of the pensioner and a notice forwarded to the pensioner that on application to that agency he can get his certificate and what it calls for. The certificates are not being issued in the order of the receipt of applications, because all the first applications came from the immediate vicinity of Washington. They are therefore sent to agencies in proportion to their lists of pensioners. Up to last Saturday there were issued to the different agencies as follows:

Boston, within round numbers 16,500 pensioners in its agency district, comprising Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, 169 certificates for $130,273 79.

Canandaigua, New York, with 15,000 pensioners in a district comprising all of the State except New York city, 168 certificates for $30,914 43.

Chicago, with 17,600 pensioners for district of the State of Illinois, 212 certificates for $147,634 57.

Columbus, with 20,400 pensioners for district of the State of Ohio, 241 certificates, $141,881 89.

Concord, with 16,500 pensioners for district of New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, 168 certificates for $105,229 42.

Des Moines, with 9,000 pensioners for district of Iowa and Nebraska, 120 certificates, $70,329 53.

Detroit, with 10,000 pensioners for district of Michigan, 120 certificates, $83,388 69.

Indianapolis, with 14,000 pensioners for district of Indiana, 168 certificates, $101,449 52.

Knoxville, with 9,000 pensioners for district of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and, now that it does the work for the New Orleans office also, the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and the Indian Territory, forty-seven certificates, $24,242 34.

[The New Orleans agency had to be given up because no agent could be secured. One gave fictitious bonds, two or three others were scalawags, and the office was abandoned.]

Louisville, with 5,300 pensioners for the district of Kentucky, forty-eight certificates, $33,290 73.

Milwaukee, with 9,400 pensioners, for the district of Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Territories of Dakota, Montana and Wyoming, 120 certificates, $78,398 26.

New York city, with 13,300 pensioners, all in the city and immediate neighborhood of the city, 145 certificates, $105,643 35.

Philadelphia, with 14,700 pensioners, district comprising the Eastern part of Pennsylvania, 168 certificates, $112,496 30.

Pittsburgh, with 11,000 pensioners, for the district of Western Pennsylvania, 123 certificates, $76,716 89.

St. Louis, with 11,158 pensioners, for the district of Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, 144 certificates, $81,848 88.

Washington, with 15,000 pensioners, for the district of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and all national homes and foreign pensioners, 236 certificates, $160,312 26.

Of course, it does not follow that all the pensioners on the rolls at these points get arrears, for, out of over $200,000 pensioners, it is estimated that only about 45,000 are entitled to arrears. The San Francisco agency has only 1,400 on its rolls for the district of California, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Washington Territory, Arizona and Utah, and so few arrears for this district have been allowed that no certificates have been sent out.

GOV. COLQUITT OF GEORGIA.

On the Prosperity of the State and Condition of Its Negroes.

Governor Colquitt of Georgia, who recently attended a Sunday School Convention at Brooklyn, and addressed the children, gave the *Herald* this statement of the condition of affairs in his State:

I am filled with amazement at the readiness with which the intelligent people of the North believe the slanders that are put upon the people of the South. I omit to discuss the acute malignity that invents these stories. The slightest appearance of crime or disorder in Georgia is seized upon and treated as if it were the part of a wide spread epidemic of blood and carnage—as if it were the rule instead of the exception. Now, I know what I am talking about, and I say that there is not a more orderly or law-abiding, justice-loving people in America than the people of Georgia. The statistics will show that, population considered, there are fewer crimes in Georgia than in the most of the commonwealths of the Republic. We have a perfect administration of justice. No man can commit crime and escape the penalty of the law. Our justice is equal and protects all classes. In my administration white men have been hung for the killing of negroes. I guarantee that no State, North or South, will show a people more thoroughly peaceable or peace loving than ours—more entirely devoted to the material recuperation of their State than the Georgians. Look at the facts in our case. Our taxes are low and have just been reduced one-third; our latest issue of bonds only bears four per cent. interest, and the whole issue sold readily at par. Our cities are growing with unexampled rapidity; our towns are doing quite as well and our farmers are out of debt and are making money. Are these things possible in a State where there is even a flavor of disorder, much less any general disregard of law?

The negroes of the State, the Governor says, are not afflicted with the exodus mania. He states:

"The State of Georgia has virtually settled the negro problem. We have made out of them not only peaceable, but good and prosperous citizens. They have accumulated over $6,000,000 worth of property, mostly land. They are rapidly becoming educated, and are contented, ambitious, and thrifty. They have good schools, good churches, and live in perfect harmony with the white people. Thousands of them, especially the property owners, vote the Democratic ticket and understand the political issues pretty well. We shall have no trouble with our negroes. I was told that at the Nashville Convention Georgia was always excepted when any attacks were being made on the Southern treatment of the negro, it being acknowledged that she was doing all that could be asked.

Anecdotes About Smuggling.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

A form of smuggling which is not likely soon to die out is that practiced by tourists, who think it allowable to shirk paying duty on things which they have bought for their own use. Public morals on this point are slightly elastic, and those of the gentler sex especially are apt to think that nothing compels them to 'declare' volumes of Tauchnitz, cases of eau de Cologne, yards of Lyons silk or pieces of Brussels lace. Here is a story which will illustrate feminine notions on this subject, and perhaps convey a moral. A Belgian bridegroom, being about to start for Paris on a bridal tour, was informed by his bride that she thought of concealing several thousand francs' worth of lace about her, hoping by its sale to pay the cost of their journey. The bridegroom was not smitten with this frugal project, and pointed out that there were custom house officers and a female searcher at Ercquelines who were sometimes struck with an accountable fancy for examining passengers' pockets. This he said being a timid man, and his bride to humor him, promised to give up her plan, but then she secreted the lace at the same time without telling him about it. Now as the train approached the French frontier, the husband reflected that if his wife were not searched his fears would be mocked at as having been groundless, and he would start on his married career with prestige impaired. This was not desirable; rather it was essential that he should from the very outset assert his infallibility. So when the train stopped at Ercquelines and the passengers alighted, the Belgian bridegroom left his bride's arm for a moment, and sidling up to a douanier, whispered: "I think if you search that lady yonder you may find some lace." The douanier winked; the happy bride was accosted with the invitation to walk into the female searcher's room. She turned pale, tottered, but was led away, and five minutes later dismal sounds of hysterics were heard. Then the douanier reappeared, and said to the horrified husband, "Thank you sir; it's a good capture. The lady will be taken to prison, and half the fine will go to you." This was a painful adventure, but it does not follow that all husbands are so inconsiderate, nor that all ladies who smuggle lace are caught."

A more amusing anecdote on this subject was lately told at a public dinner by M. Ferdinand Duval, prefect of the Seine. He said that the octroi men of Paris, who levy the municipal barrier dues, are a most vigilant set of fellows, but that, having boasted of their merits, he (the prefect) had been caught. A friend of his, living at St. Cloud, had made a small bet that he would introduce a pig into Paris in his brougham without the octroi men detecting it. M. Duval took the bet, and strict orders were given at all the gates of Paris to look out for the brougham of the friend in question. Within less than a week, however, the prefect received eighty centimes, amount of duty levinble on a pig, and a request to come and assure himself that the quadruped had been successfully smuggled in. It turned out that the pig, killed and scalded, had been dressed up in women's clothes, and had been driven into Paris seated triumphantly on the box beside the coachman.

What Don Cameron is Doing.

(Washington Letter to the N. Y. World.)

No man living can tell how Senator Cameron feels in regard to the Presidency. If "public opinion" drives General Grant from the field of candidates he will probably be for John Sherman, but Don Cameron knows that he can be made Secretary of the Treasury if Grant is elected President, and in view of this it is highly probable that a Don Cameron delegation to the National Convention will be chosen, who, when the proper time comes, will withdraw the name of Senator Cameron and instead cast their votes for the distinguished soldier and statesman, Ulysses S. Grant. This is what the friends of Sherman have to guard against in Pennsylvania, and MacVeagh and Grow and Frazier and Tom Marshall will have to look sharp or a trick will be played on them that will prevent their candidate, Sherman, from getting a vote from Pennsylvania in the National Convention.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE PICNIC SEASON.

Thou season of the year sublime,
When Nature tunes her voice—
O, vernal, happy picnic time,
When Sunday schools rejoice:
When little boys and girls go out
'Neath sylvan monarchs old,
And gayly dance and frisk about
And catch their death's a-cold.

—[*St. Louis Times Journal.*

EX-GOVERNOR BULLOCK of Georgia has gone into the grocery business at Elmira, N. Y.

GENERAL BUTLER thinks that the Democrats are not square on the Greenback question, and he advises no alliance with them.

JUDGE HENRY HILTON has bought Detaille's fine picture at the Paris Salon, "The Defense of Champagny," paying for it $12,000.

WHEN Eli Perkins, the man of cheek, read Sherman's letter he burst into tears, exclaiming: "Verily, my glory is departed!"

MISS FANNY DAVENPORT says that Irving is the ugliest man she ever saw. She has made $50,000 on her tour and is now in San Francisco.

A LOS ANGELES boy has a new idea of the refrain. Being asked in Sunday school what is the meaning of "Selah," he replied it was ancient for "Whoa, Emma."

A GERMAN farmer disputed his tax bill. He said:—"I pays the State tax, the county tax, and the school tax; but I pays no total tax. I'se got no total tax, and never had any."

THE Wheeling *Democrat* avers, as a fact unprecedented in the history of West Virginia, that not a dollar of delinquent taxes, fines, or licenses, is due from any Sheriff for 1877.

THE Maine State Republican Convention will be held in Bangor on the 26th of June. Ex-Representative Eugene Hall is prominently mentioned as the prospective Republican candidate for Governor.

THE Trades Union of Chicago has resolved to oppose an anti-union employer "until such time as the Lord in His mercy may see fit to remove the indecent and cruel old rascal from the face of the earth."

W. W. CORCORAN has written to Professor White, of Washington and Lee University, offering to become responsible for one-sixth of the $6,000 required for the completion of the Lee Mausoleum at Lexington.

THE jury in the case of the State of Georgia against the bondsmen of John Jones, Treasurer, who is accused of defaulting in $260,000, three years ago, after staying out 38 hours, brought in a verdict of $92,195 for the State.

A LITTLE boy once called out to his father, who had mounted his horse for a journey, "Good-by, papa, I love you thirty miles long." A little sister quickly added, "Good-by, dear papa, you will never ride to the end of my love."

BEWARE of little things! A black seed not larger than the faith of Bob Ingersoll in the inspiration of the Bible will grow an onion that may taint breath enough to break up a betrothal, ruin a school and shatter the good intentions of a sewing circle.

GENERAL SHERMAN will deliver an address at West Point on June 12. Then he will return to Washington, going from there to the Orchard Lake Military Academy, near Detroit, for the purpose of making a commencement talk to the boys, and moving back to Albany by June 22.

AT a recent examination of a ladies' class in Scotland the following dialogue occurred:—Instructor: "What does Cordillac say about brutes in the scale of being?" Student: "He says a brute is an imperfect animal." Instructor: "And what is man?" Student: "Man is a perfect brute."

CONSENT having been given for the consecration of Dr. Henry C. Riley as Bishop of the Mexican Church, the ceremony will take place June 24, at Pittsburgh, Penn. Bishop Lee, Chairman of the Mexican Commission of the House of Bishops, will act as consecrator, and Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, will preach the sermon.

JOHN T. VINCENT and four other men, while traveling from Fort Keog to Fort Assinaboine, were attacked by fifty Yanktonnais Indians. After fighting twenty hours and killing eleven of the redskins the men succeeded in effecting their escape, but were obliged to abandon their horses and wagons.

SARATOGA is to have a new and elegant opera house this season, at the northeast corner of the Grand Union block, and a large skating rink on the Hathorn Spring grounds. A recent bad flavor in Congress water has been found to proceed from the running of surface water into the spring, and the cause of the trouble has been removed.

A MAN bought some of the $10 Government certificates at the Cincinnati office, and missed one after retiring from the window. He could find it nowhere. "Give me $1 and I'll get it for you," said a boy. The boy yanked another urchin out of the line and choked him until he opened his mouth from which the hidden certificate dropped out.

GENERAL GRANT will leave Yokohama by the next Pacific Mail steamer, about the last of June, and will reach San Francisco about July 20. The arrangements for an excursion of citizens to meet him on his arrival have been completed with the leading trunk lines between the East and Omaha and from there over the roads of the Union and Central Pacific companies. The programme will be made public shortly.

THE production of the salmon canneries of the Pacific coast last year was 584,000 cans, or 28,032,000 pounds. Specimens weighing sixty to seventy-five pounds were caught by the Oregon fishermen. A peculiarity of the Oregon salmon is their contempt for all the anglers' lures. There is no salmon angling on the Oregon rivers. They are sometimes caught by trolling at the mouths of the rivers, but they never take the angler's fly.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 31, 1879.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Reduction in Terms of Subscription to the Weekly Post.

A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to THE WEEKLY POST that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms:

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THE EXODUS AT AN END.

The negro exodus seems to have come to a pause, and its extreme folly is conceded. Its net results have been the removal of three or four thousand colored people to a colder climate, and among a class of energetic whites who can have little or no sympathy with the peculiarities of the Southern freedmen. At a distance, as objects of political sympathy, they have their uses, but brought to the doors of our Radical friends, quite a different rule—JOHN UNIT'S "will it pay?"—squares the rule of conduct, and sympathy is at a discount. The magnitude of removing four millions of men, women and children, from a friendly climate and industries to which they are accustomed, and scattering them over the Northern States, stamped the scheme as an impossibility, whose agitation for political purposes was a fine illustration of partizanship run mad. If the exodus had been successful even in a remote degree, there would have been violent resistance to it at the North, where the supply of labor is largely in excess of the demand. It would have brought one phase of the Chinese question home to us.

The fact is the grievances mainly set forth by the negroes as inducing their movement from the South, would be found to exist quite largely at the North, even among their Republican champions. Their avocations here are limited; their admission to public places such as churches, amusements, and other resorts, on an equality with whites, is more in name than reality; they are excluded from jury boxes—the exception marking the rule; from equal social privileges, and certainly from offices of honor and profit. Discussing this point the New York *Sun* says:

> Our colored population are excluded from the higher grades of employment, and compelled to accept the lowest wages in the vocations to which they are admitted. Only to a limited extent are they received into schools, colleges, theatres, and other like places, on the plane of a perfect equality with whites. The negro pew is as prevalent in our churches now as it was forty-five years ago when Garrison and Tappan lifted up their voices against it. Does any court in the North impanel negroes on its grand and petit juries? Do they dine at the tables of the rich whites in Boston and Chicago more frequently than in New Orleans and Savannah?
>
> In politics the enfranchised class has borne wide sway in the South, and it is yet an important factor in determining party contests. Negroes still hold influential and lucrative offices. But how is it here? There are many educated and worthy colored citizens in this State, who always support the Republican party. But nowhere in New York have the Republicans had the magnanimity to confer upon any of these citizens the office of Representative in Congress, member of the Legislature, or even Supervisor or School Commissioner. If the 700,000 colored voters of the South were to settle in the North, they would be allowed to vote the Republican ticket—and that would be all.
>
> What is true of New York is equally true of Pennsylvania. The negro vote in this State has frequently carried it for Republicans in close contests, and without their vote that party would be in a permanent minority in the State; yet they are denied all share in the honors and emoluments of office. Let them show a disposition to assert political independence, and they are at once subjected to a bull-dozing process like that adopted by Judge FETTERMAN last year in this city, as the head of the Republican organization, in precipitating a hired mob into the City Hall Convention of colored men, who were a little off-color on the CAMERON question.
>
> The permanent home of the colored men must be under the warm skies of the Southern States, where they now are. The natural tendency of emigration will assert itself in time, and they will gravitate from the Northern and border States to the cotton, rice and sugar lands of the South Atlantic and Gulf States; and there, in the language of Mr. PINCHBACK'S address at the Nashville Convention, they must to a large extent be the architects of their own fortunes. The condition of the race in the North, he declared, is hardly better than in the South. In the South there is a constant improvement going on, that is in no ways effected by isolated and exceptional acts of violence or wrong doing. These will cure themselves in time. Negro labor is just as necessary to the future of the South as white capital, skill, and enterprise, and this will adjust all differences. We have no doubt that in the last three years the condition of the Southern negroes has been immeasurably superior in all that goes to make life worth living for, to that of the anthracite coal miners and their families in Pennsylvania, ground to the verge of starvation by a conspiracy of great corporations and tyrannized over by secret and oath bound societies. This mining population is probably not less than 150,000, and no equal number of negroes can be indicated in any part of the South who have suffered and been wronged as these white men and women have; part of their trouble was an incident of the times, but the larger part "man's inhumanity to man."

CAMERON RULE IN THE STATE.

If people were more concerned about State and local affairs, and less about those of the general Government, we would be more wisely and economically governed. What Congress does or does not do, only affects us in a remote degree, but such incapacity as has been shown by the present CAMERON Legislature, in correcting the evils of past misgovernment, and meeting present emergencies, goes to the pockets of every tax payer, to the interests of every school district, and to the fair fame of the Commonwealth.

The report of State Treasurer NOYES, submitted to the Legislature on Thursday, embraces information that should alarm every intelligent citizen. After the diversion of revenues from the sinking fund, provided for by law of this session, and the appropriation of such funds to the general purposes of the State government, the State Treasurer shows the ugly fact that "there is a "deficit of over $2,000,000, and that the "appropriations are likely to absorb all "the revenues that can be received "under the existing laws for the next "two years without reducing the amount "of the present deficit." In other words, without prompt measures are adopted to increase the revenues, *economy having been abandoned*, and money appropriated and disbursed that could have been saved, the State must stagger along for the next two years with a deficit of two millions of dollars between its current revenues and liabilities.

The Revenue bill, designed to increase the revenues, by a small tax on oil—ten, three and two cents a barrel were successively voted down—as it was sent to the Senate, absolutely *decreases* the revenues half a million by reducing the tax on coal mined by incorporated companies. Instead of a bill for the increase of the revenue, demanded by this two million deficit, it has become a bill to reduce the revenues.

We question if even the history of the Southern States under carpet-bag rule, shows a stronger case of incapacity and profligate legislation than is afforded by the present Legislature of Pennsylvania and its immediate predecessor. The revenues of the State have not only been squandered in useless jobs and by prolonged and unnecessary sessions, but there has been abject cowardice and imbecility in dealing with the plainest problems of legislation. It is ordained the State shall stagger along under a two million deficit because members of the Legislature were not courageous enough to provide revenues to meet their lavish appropriations. This is disgraceful; dishonoring to the State and its people.

The burthen of this deficit will fall on those least able to bear it. The managers of the benevolent institutions, there being no money in the Treasury, are compelled to go to the usurers with the State warrants, and raise money on them at a heavy discount. The deficit will also bear heavily on the common [school system of the State. The Constitution requires that at least one million of dollars shall be annually appropriated "for the main-"tenance and support of a thorough "and efficient system of public schools, "wherein all the children of this Com-"monwealth, above the age of six "years, may be educated." This is a mandate of the organic law, to which legislators are sworn. Does it not follow that they are equally obligated by their oaths, to provide the money as well as appropaiate it? This duty the CAMERON Legislature has shirked. There is a deficit of over a million and a half of dollars in the school fund, and this must be made good by local taxation, for the people will not permit the schools to be embarrassed or suspended.

The responsibility for the condition of the State finances belongs exclusively to the Republican party and the CAMERON rings that direct its policy. They have had unchecked control. They have squandered the public moneys and devised and engineered all manner of costly jobs. At last they have run the State aground—depleted the treasury, and piled up a deficit of two millions of dollars. This exhausted their legislative capacity. They are only good at appropriating other people's money. As long as the taxes roll in they hold high carnival. Hard times affect the tax paying capacity of the people, but not the will or capacity of the CAMERON crowd at Harrisburg to squander money, and not only empty the treasury but run it into debt.

SILVER BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

There was an all night session of the House on Friday, the Republicans resorting to the "revolutionary" proceeding of refusing to vote on votes called by themselves, and thus breaking up a quorum. This was easily done, as there are about seventy members absent from the capital on pairs. Statesmen GARFIELD and CONGER led in this direputable business. The pretense there was not sufficient opportunity for debate, was a sham, as the Silver bill has been under discussion for over a month, and every member had spoken who had anything to say. An adjournment was reached after a continuous session of twenty hours, and the House came to a vote on the Silver bill, as introduced by General WARNER, but materially amended during the long debate.

The bill passed by 114 ayes to 97 nays, and there was great jubilation on the Democratic side at the success that crowned their long endeavor. The affirmative vote was entirely Democratic with the exception of four Republicans and seven Nationals, and the negative vote Republican except one National and eight Democrats. The bill, as it passed the House, will be found in our telegraphic reports. It is believed it will pass the Senate, and that JOHN SHERMAN will order its veto, when the question will go to the country.

There has been a great flood of misrepresentation as to the provisions and purpose of the bill. Its object may be briefly stated to place silver in precisely the same relation to the money of the country that it occupied prior to the sneaking demonetizing laws of 1873-'74, which have been condemned by the great mass of the American people. This the WARNER bill seeks to accomplish, and so far as we are able to judge by its provisions, should it become a law, silver and gold will be on an equal footing at the mints and the treasury.

The profits of coinage, between the market value of both silver and gold and the legal tender value of the coined money, goes to the Government. Silver certificates are authorized on the deposit of silver bullion at the mints, the same as gold certificates, the certificates being issued to the market value of the bullion. The certificates so issued are receivable as gold certificates are, for duties on imports, taxes due the Government, etc. An important section of the bill requires the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out, without discrimination, the standard silver dollar in liquidation of all kinds of money obligations of the Government. JOHN SHERMAN all along has been discrediting the silver dollar by refusing to pay it out. That is, he has practically abandoned the option of the Government to pay in silver *or* gold. The law proposes that this option shall be enforced in the interest of silver coinage.

THE *Christian Advocate*, (Methodist organ) is the most rampant Radical paper in Pittsburgh or any where else, that we know of. The secular Republican papers in giving the news of the day, especially Congressional debates, sometimes throw light on both sides of a question. Not so the *Advocate;* it carefully treasures up the chaff and rejects the wheat. It fills the role of the hired attorney, whose business is with only one side of a case. In its last issue it declares, in the course of a fulsome laudation of Fraudulent HAYES' last veto:

> The army bill which he has returned to the House with his objections, had it been in force in the times of Washington, Jackson and Lincoln, would have prevented the first from suppressing the Whisky Rebellion; the second, the South Carolina Nullification; and the last, the Slave holders' Rebellion.

What a wonderful discovery. The denial of the power to send troops to the polls, "to preserve the peace," on one day of the year and at the one place of holding elections, according to this conscientous and reliable teacher of the people in politics and religion, would have made both the whisky rebellion and the Southern rebellion successes, and have eventuated, we suppose, in the establishment of a Whisky Republic in Western Penusylvania as well as a Slaveholders' at the South. The country survived eighty-three years without this power in the hands of the Executive, and England has denied it to the crown for a hundred and fifty years, yet according to the *Advocate* it is the sheet anchor of our liberties and the ark of the national safety. Such an assumption would be laughable were it not mischievous, for the *Advocate* naturally has readers so drenched in ignorance as to accept its political misinformation as gospel truth. We don't wonder BOB INGERSOLL draws crowds, and that his lectures are making infidels faster here in Pittsburgh than Editor WHEELER drums up Republican recruits.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

"AN indissoluble Union of indestructible States."

GRANT says he will arrive in San Francisco in July. We presume on the Fourth, amid the blaze and fiz of fire crackers, and the congratulations of thousands of expectant postmasters.

ROSCOE CONKLING refused to attend his daughter's wedding, but willingly consents to stand sponsor for Senator BRUCE'S colored kid, because it was named after him. This ought to make him solid with the man and brother.

BISHOP, the craven scoundrel who was jointly indicted with KATE COBB, at Norwich, Connecticut, for the murder of her husband, and turned states' evidence to save his own worthless life by sending the woman to the gallows, plead guilty on Tuesday to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the States prison, where Mrs. COBB now is, for life.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, in his testimony before the Investigating Committee, we are glad to see, relieves Allegheny county from all responsibility for his crookedness. He was employed, he says, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, "in a professional capacity," to see to the passage of the four million bill. He was paid by the company, and had nothing to do with this county, except to damage, almost irretrievably, its just cause.

JIM BLAINE in his last speech made much of political text books which he says are used in Southern schools. There were such publications in both sections during the war, but Senator GORDON defies him to find any such school book in the hands of any Southern child, "and we have," says the Senator, "two millions of children using school books every day." It would take a miscroscope to reach the dimensions of BLAINE'S soul. Only MULLIGAN or a sun stroke can repress him.

THE rush for ten dollar bonds continues, under the impression there must be something very valuable in the investment. The eagerness with which syndicates struggled for hundreds of millions of four per cent. bonds has been contagious, and poor people imagine they are to become wealthy by purchasing a few ten dollar bonds, which may be converted into thirty year bonds, and become a permanent investment, or sold to a broker at a shave if they desire to realize.

THERE don't appear to be any rush for the position of State Treasurer this year on the part of the Republicans, perhaps on account of the condition of finances, and that the office hereafter will only net the salary fixed by law. Those named are LEMON-LEEDS and LONG, the three L's. We presume LONG could get it if he developed some of his known energies, although he has bitter ememies, as have all men of force. LEEDS don't want it, and LEMON would like to be coaxed.

THE *Dispatch* claims to be a real friend of General GRANT, and is therefore opposed to any parade upon the occasion of his return to this country, and thinks it would not advance his chances for a third term, if he marched across the Continent on the pet elephant presented to him by an Indian prince, under the canopy of purple and gold, followed by GAZZAM and MCNEIL on the Arabian steeds presented by the Sultan of Turkey, with BARNUM to superintend the Hippodrome, who will assign places to KEMBLE, ELISHA DAVIS, PETROFF and RUMBERGER? Who will represent the House of Representatives on that occasion? Let the circus go on.

THE Republican primaries on Saturday were very lively affairs, and in some of the wards there was drunkenness and fighting enough to satisfy the most exacting. The result shows Judge KIRKPATRICK made a wise investment in handing his fifty dollars over to the County Committee. He will be nominated. Judge FETTERMAN has lost the appreciation of his own party as he has that of the great body of the voters, for judicial position. He appears to have been badly defeated. Of course BROWN will be nominated for Prothonatory, because he was the selected one of the close corporation known as the "Court House Ring," which divides the fat county offices at their own imperial pleasure and for their own profit. This is a self-perpetuating institution, and has proven more obnoxious and dishonest than the City Ring.

MORGAN WISE, M. C. from the State of Greene, comes to the front with a bill to prevent the adulteration of food and drink. It has been approved by his Committee on Manufactures. The bill imposes a fine and imprisonment upon persons manufacturing, selling, or bartering any article of food or drink containing any ingredient or material injurious to the health of persons partaking thereof; and authorizes parties suspecting such adulteration to have samples of the article of food or drink analyzed, and if the fact is exhibited the corporation or individual shall pay all expenses attending such proceeding, and in case of refusal by a party to furnish samples of suspected adulterated articles he is made liable to punishment, etc. This is a sweeping idea, and no mistake. The punishment of persons selling drink "injurious to the health of persons partaking thereof," is about the most rigorous temperance measure that could be devised.

IF a wealthy and well-educated Congressman uses disgusting profanity in debate, we don't see why he should not be reckoned a little lower in the moral scale than DENNIS KEARNEY, who is both poor and ignorant. CHITTENDEN of Brooklyn, as a great capitalist, has a personal pecuniary interest in preventing the adoption of the double standard by the passage of the WARNER bill fully remonetizing silver. As a consequence he is fearfully in earnest in opposing the bill. On Thursday he bubbled over with profanity in one of his rattling pleas for the goldites. He said if the government should pay its bonds or interest in silver—following the letter and spirit of the contract—then "the government would be a damned scoundrel!" "Damned rascal" was the term the old Croesus had for the advocates of the bill. This was not DENNIS KEARNEY on the stump, but the pleasant eccentricity of a representative of BEECHER'S "City of Churches."

SECRETARY EVARTS is receiving continual complaints from Germans who are naturalized citizens of the United States that their papers are disregarded by the German Government when they travel in that country, and they are ordered to enter the imperial army. This is one of the results of the policy of the Republican party with reference to our naturalized citizens. JOHN DAVENPORT, sustained by the Department of Justice at Washington, is in the habit of ignoring the naturalization papers issued to Germans by the State authorities in a legal manner, and disfranchising thousands of German voters at elections for purely partisan purposes. It is no wonder that the German Government disregards naturalization papers which are repudiated at home by the very Government under whose authority they were issued. The Germans in the United States must hold the Republican Administration responsible for outrages on their brethren who visit Germany.

UNDER the new phase of the doctrine of State sovereignty, there can be no such thing as citizenship of the United States. Mr. Watterson recently announced in his paper that "the Federal Government has no citizens of its own," and Democrats have made similar declarations on the floor of Congress.—*Gazette.*

We think you are blundering again, neighbor. There are clearly two kinds of citizens in this country—the citizen of a State and of the United States. Thus, a foreigner can only become a citizen of the United States by complying with the naturalization laws and residing in the country for five years; but in some of the Western States he may become a citizen—that is a voter—by merely filing his intentions and residing in the country one or two years. Then he is a citizen of the State and not of the United States. Again a man may be a citizen of the United States and *not* of a State, as in Republican Rhode Island, where a naturalized citizen is not allowed to vote unless he owns real estate, or in Massachusetts where a reading and writing qualification is required. The Federal government has no *voters* of its own; of course it has *citizens*. That is what the Democrats have maintained in Congress and elsewhere, and it is an indisputable fact.

THE letter of Secretary Sherman to the Senate on the subject of the unpaid direct tax due from the eleven Southern States, and communicating the plan of Commissioner Raum for collecting this tax, the payment of which was suspended by act of Congress in 1859, reads very much like a campaign document. This tax will hardly be collected at all; but certainly cannot be collected under the act of 1862, which makes the tax a lien upon the land of individuals. For instance, the amount outstanding against Texas is put at $174,000. This State has over 20,000,000 acres of farm lands, and the tax would therefore be only 87 hundredths of a cent per acre, so that a plantation of 500 acres would only pay $4 35, and to collect this a special officer would have to be sent. The machinery of collection—shotguns thrown out of the account—would cost more than the sum realized. Besides, any attempt to collect such a tax from the land would needlessly alarm and exasperate the whole Southern people. The attempt to revive the subject in Congress will be almost certain, moreover, to bring to the front the old job for the refunding of the direct tax on cotton, of which $69,000,000 was collected, although the tax was known to be unconstitutional at the time when imposed, and has since been pronounced so by the Supreme Court. The direct tax project will, however, probably serve some of Mr. Sherman's purposes, for he may exasperate the Southern people by trying to collect it, and so help to further convince his constituents of the need for a "solid North" in 1880, and any attempt by Southern Representatives in Congress to appropriate money to refund the cotton tax will in the same way gain votes for Mr. Sherman's party next year.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON died in New York on Saturday. He was one of the boldest and most uncompromising of the early Abolitionists and worked in its cause with great zeal and vigor. The first Abolition paper published in this country was published in Baltimore in 1829, just fifty years ago, and edited by Mr. Garrison and Mr. Lundy. Some of Garrison's attacks on slavery and the slave market were so severe that he was indicted and convicted of "gross, malicious libel," and sentenced to fine and costs. Being unable to pay the costs he was imprisoned forty-nine days, until a merchant in New York paid his fine and procured his release. He next attempted to found an anti-slavery journal in Washington but was unsuccessful. The *Liberator*, which he finally succeeded in establishing in Boston had a weakly infancy. But under all discouragements he persisted until the Abolition party came into power. His labors have long been over and he is willing to die. Few men have lived to see a life purpose more fully realized than he.

THERE died in England, a week ago, a country gentleman, compared with whom most of the House of Lords are *parvenus*—the nineteenth John Harvey of Ickwell Bury, in the county of Suffolk. He was descended from the family of Harves or Herves in France, and he still possessed a small property which had come down to him, from a date anterior to the conquest, in Normandy, being probably the sole Englishman holding such a relic. One of the family, Bishop Harvey, founded, in 1139, the See of Ely. Another member of the family represented Bedfordshire in the Long Parliament, but though a friend of Cromwell, he refused to vote for Charles' execution. In England, a family of this kind has a prestige far higher than that of a new lord.

SEVERAL days since it was published that the Register of the Land Office at Fargo, Dakota Territory, had received in one week applications for 192,000 acres of land for settlement under the timber culture act. Now comes the Register of the Land Office at Cruxtons, Minn., saying that during the same week he had received applications for 500,000 acres. Of the ninety-six Registers of the Land Office, over half are reporting immense increases in the settlement of the public lands in the West. The General Land Office here is running behind, because of the increased business of the office, which during the past two years has more than trebled.

JUDGE PACKER fitly crowned the noble beneficence of his life by such liberal bequests as will preserve his memory forever green in the Lehigh Valley. To Lehigh University, which he built and has practically maintained, he leaves the magnificent endowment of a million and a half of dollars, with a half million more for the library; St. Luke's Hospital at Bethlehem receives $300,000, and St. Mark's Church, at Mauch Chunk, one of the most beautiful churches in the State, which Mr. Packer was mainly instrumental in building, an endowment of $30,000.

LONDON is considerable of a town as it spreads over 7,000 square miles. There is one death there every six minutes, and one birth every four. The growth of the population is at the rate of 75,000 a year, or 202 each day. The total length of streets in London is about 7,000 miles; there are built every year about 9,000 new houses, by which the length of the streets is increased by twenty-eight miles. In the jails there are an average of 75,000 prisoners. The foreign-born residents of London number about 100,000; but thirty-seven per cent. of the whole population were born out of the city.

JUMPING OVER NIAGARA.

Sam Patch's Feat Outdone by an Ambitious Canadian.

BUFFALO, May 21.—This afternoon Mr. H. P. Peer, of Teeterville, Ont., accomplished the daring, but silly feat of jumping from the new Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, into the river below, a distance of 192 feet. This entirely eclipses the famous performance of Sam Patch. Peer's dress consisted of merino hose and a full suit of tights, an inflated rubber life preserver, funnel shaped and of his own construction, which covered his hips and extended up to the armpits. Cotton cloth was bandaged tightly over the preserver, about the hips and loins, while a broad sponge protected his mouth and nostrils and his ears were stuffed with the same material, the sponge being slightly moistened with spirits. His thighs were confined with an elastic strap, and likewise his feet. Over his shoulders was a leather brace with a ring in the centre to which was attached a cable composed of 220 feet of No. 24 brass wire in six strands. This was called a balance and was for the purpose of assisting to retain his position, particularly if the wind should be strong. It was reeled over a cylinder attached to the guard rail of the bridge and operated with a brake-handle like that used upon old-time wells so that the man's speed when he descended could be controlled to a certain extent. It was not fastened and the final end followed the man into the water. Mr. Peer took his place upon the temporary platform from which he was to drop. The platform consisted simply of two planks fastened about eighteen inches apart. After taking a little stimulant and displaying a little nervousness, for this was his greatest undertaking, he suspended himself between the boards for a moment or two by his hands. The word was given and he was gone like a flash, while the thousand spectators who lined the bank looked on with suspense, fear and trembling. The four seconds that intervened before he struck created a terrible excitement, but as he passed under the water feet foremost with a great splash, and came up in a few seconds more and began to swim, cheer after cheer rent the air. He was picked up by some boatman and was in no worse condition than if he had jumped into a cistern of water. In fact he assisted to pull the boat to the shore. Mr. Peer was born July 14, 1844, in the county of Halton, township of Nelson, Dominion of Canada. He stands 5 feet 7½ inches high, is of slender frame, weighs 143 pounds and in manner is rather gentlemanlike and unassuming. He has a wife and one child. The highest point from which he has ever jumped before was 108 feet. He has been a sailor and his experience has been obtained in jumping from the mastheads of vessels. It is announced that he will try it again July 4.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS.

What There Is In One of Jim Blaine's "Great Points."

(Interview with Senator Gordon of Georgia.)

"General," said a correspondent to-day to Senator Gordon, "what can you tell about the claim Blaine made yesterday as to political school-books in the South?"

"I can tell you everything about it," the General replied. "The fact of sectional school-books was well-known North as well as South during the war and shortly after its close. No use in disguising that, for it is perfectly well known. What we want to know and have known is the latest history of the matter. It is simply this. General D. H. Hill of North Carolina, kept on printing and circulating among his own schools and at his own private expense a series of school-books which kept on inculcating these sectional doctrines. While they never reached the children of the South generally, yet many of us thought the principle was radically wrong, as the war was over, and we combined to stop it. You will be surprised to hear that Horace Greeley was one of the principal movers in the enterprise of rooting out such books from all sections of the country and he heartily gave us the weight of his great influence. What we wanted to do was to supplant the old books with the university series prepared by the university of Virginia that contained nothing whatever sectional or political and we have succeeded.

"So they are not used now?"

"No; that is all nonsense. Mr. Blaine, like the rest of them goes back a dozen years for his illustrations. I venture to say that he can't find one such school-book to-day in the hands of any Southern child and we have 2,000,000 using books every day."

No More Liberia for Him.

(New York Tribune (Rep.)

One of the pilgrims who went to Liberia in the "Colored Mayflower," the Azor, has returned to Charleston with a woe-begone countenance. His summing up is that of those who went across the sea "over one-half is dead, plenty of others perishing to death almost, and heap would come back if they could." His wife had died of the coast fever, his son Pete, a fine specimen of physical development, dropped dead by his own door one morning, and he himself had just enough life left to form the intention of "goin'," home to his people, goin' to work and retiring from all nigger business."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

TENNYSON since 1830 has had a dozen different publishers.

MRS. HAYES and her daughter have gone to Ohio for a short visit.

SENATOR PENDLETON has gone to Ohio to look after his dairy farm and fences.

THE Illinois Legislature has appropriated $9,000 for a monument to Stephen A. Douglas in Chicago.

THE French, Austrian, Turkish and Spanish Ministers to this country will pass the summer in Newport.

THE Chicago *Tribune* reminds the country that Congressman Blackburn practiced law in Chicago some twenty years ago.

GEORGIA goes up head on the peach issue. The first crate of peaches was shipped from Macon for New York on Tuesday last.

WM. BLACK thinks Mr. Longfellow would laugh if he saw some of the editions of his works that pass in England for complete editions.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* announces "by authority," that General Grant and his party are likely to reach San Francisco some time in July.

BISHOP NESTOR, the newly-appointed Bishop of Alaska, will reside in San Francisco, where there is a Greek Church, visiting Alaska and the Aleutian Islands once a year.

MAJOR LITTLE and his wife quarrelled while out riding at Easton, Me. In the excitement Mrs. Little let her baby roll off her lap to be killed under the wheels of the wagon.

GENERAL GRANT need not be particularly puffed up by the Sultan's present of two Arab horses. The Commander of the Faithful has done just as much for the Prince of Wales.

COMMISSIONER LE DUC has just issued his report of the winter wheat crop for April 1. The headlong way in which he gets these things before the public shows their great value.

GENERAL J. G. GEORGE, a very prominent Democratic politician of Mississippi and the rival of Mr. Lamar for the Senatorship, has been chosen Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State.

JUDGE DUNDY explains that his decision in the case of the Poncas referred simply to those Indians, and did not touch upon those tribes having reservations on which the treaties require them to remain.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR denies the truth of the story that he intends to start a Tilden organ in Washington. Mr. Blair desires to impress the country with the fact ex-Governor Tilden is his own organ.

ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE is the name which the Mississippi Senator and his wife have decided to bestow upon their boy, and he will be so baptised at his mother's home in Cleveland after the adjournment of Congress.

THE physician who first caused a reform in the treatment of lunatics in French asylums, making moral suasion take the place of chains, will soon be commemorated by the erection of a statue in Paris. His name is Pinel.

JOSEPH A. GOULD died in Enfield Maine, lately, and an autopsy showed that death was caused by a splinter of bone, about the size of a match, which had penetrated his brain from a wound received during the civil war in 1865 and remained there ever since.

THE pulpit of a Universalist church in Watertown, N. Y., was occupied a few Sundays since by the Rev. G. J. Porter and his father and mother. The son opened the service, the father offered prayer and the mother preached from Job vii., 15: "I would not live alway."

LITTLE ALICE MCDONALD had the heaviest, silkiest, yellowest hair in Portland, Oregon. One day she was missing. A searching party soon found her in the woods near the city, but all her hair was gone. Two men had carried her there and cut off her valuable locks.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT has at last got his new steam yatch, the Shaughran, launched at Newburg on the Hudson. She is quite a large craft, over two hundred feet long, twenty-six feet beam and drawing eleven feet of water, and is to be finished in most elaborate style.

FATHER GIOVANNI, the famous Italian, has become immensely fat, and continues to draw wonderful crowds to the Roman churches whenever he sings. To keep him in the church and from accepting the offers of operatic managers it is said that he has been given a more than princely salary.

IN one respect, at least, the discontented colored citizen who emigrates from Virginia to Indiana will find that he has jumped out of the frying pan only to land in the fire. For the offence of marrying a white woman, an Indiana negro has just been fined $5,000 and sent to prison for a year by an Indiana court.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION KIDDLE of New York, whose book on Spiritualism created a flurry, has solved the perplexities of the Education Board by resigning his office. He says that he does so after a consideration of several months, and for the reason that he wishes to devote his time to special studies. The Board accepted the resignation and passed resolutions of regret at the loss of his services.

GARCIA, the great gambler, is not dead, but lives in Saragossa in great poverty, but with unshaken confidence in his star and a wonderful plan by which he is going to win another fortune. Old gamblers tell how once he lost some $20,000 of an afternoon, came back after dinner with a reinforcement of $40,000, and when he rose from the table at 11 o'clock had recouped all his losses and won 600,000 francs.

PRESIDENT GREVY said recently to some Protestant clergymen who had called upon him: "I consider the Protestant church as the mother of Democracy in modern times. If the government thought of infringing the independence and dignity of any church, which it certainly does not, the Reformed Church would be the last whose liberty it would seek to restrain."

A SAN FRANCISCO correspondent writes to the Providence *Journal:* "Bad as the new Constitution (of California) is in many respects, it is not an unmitigated evil. It will be wholsome to the interests of the State in driving from it the stock gambling. The misery and suffering this has brought upon the mass of the people cannot be overestimated. The morals of the city will be improved by its departure, and society will be in a more healthful condition."

A LOVELY LYRIC.

[Addressed to two swallows that flew into church during divine service.]

Gay, guiltless pair,
What seek ye from the field of heaven?
Ye have no need of prayer,
Ye have no sins to be forgiven.

Why perch ye here
Where mortals to their Maker bend?
Can your pure spirits fear
The God you never could offend.

Ye never knew
The crimes for which we come to weep;
Penance is not for you
Blessed wanderers of the upper deep.

To you 'tis given
To make sweet nature's untaught lays,
Beneath the arch of heaven
To chirp away a life of praise.

Then spread each wing,
Far, far above, o'er lakes and lands
And join the chorus that sing
In yon blue dome not reared with hands.

Or if ye stay
To note the consecreted hour,
Teach me the airy way,
And let me try your envied power.

Above the crowd
On upward wings could I but fly,
I'd bathe in yon bright cloud,
And seek the stars that gem the sky.

'Twere heaven indeed
Through fields of trackless space to soar,
On nature's charms to feed,
And nuture's own great God adore.

KING OF THE PLANTERS.

A Sample of the Men who are Creating a New South.

(Jackson (Miss.) letter in Chicago Tribune.)

"P'raps you don't know that I've built myself a gravestone. Wal, it's a fact. I've put $17,000 into it. I think it's prudent for a man to be his own administrator. It's business. And I'm going to be my own administrator. That's the reason I've built my gravestone for $17,000 cash before I died."

The speaker was Edward Richardson, of Jackson, Mississippi, the most active and influential business man in Mississippi, if not in the South. Mr. Richardson lives in Jackson, but he has property interests all over the State. He owns nineteen plantations in the marvellously rich river country above Vicksburg including parts of Washington and Issaquena counties and the Yazoo districts. He has 18,000 acres under cultivation—15,000 of them in cotton. He raises above 10,000 bales or 45,000,000 pounds of cotton annually. He has 3,000 acres in corn and oats, for the support of his stock and his people. And yet he has not land enough. Whenever a planter is hard-up, and wants to sell his place for cash, he applies first to old Ned Richardson, knowthat from him he will get a cash offer, though a low one. I heard Mr. Richardson offer the owner of a plantation $8,000 cash for land which the latter valued at $15,000; and though the offer was at first refused, I was under the impression that it would ultimately be accepted. He controls the cotton market to a higher degree than any other living man. When he takes snuff all the other brokers sneeze. As member of the first firm in point of volume of business, he receives and disposes of more than 100,000 bales of cotton annually. He is the heaviest exporter. Last week he let a lot go for 11 and 12 cents. He bas still 1,100 bales back, on which he expects to realize over 13 cents, as cotton is advancing. "If I hadn't waited," said Mr. Richardson, "I would have quit loser on the year. But I'll make a little something on last year's crop, and if the indications for this year don't fail, or this exodus don't break things, I ought to clear $50,000 to $100,000 on this year." Mr. Richardson was not boasting. These statements were pried out of him by questions on other points. His shrewdness as a cotton dealer is evidenced, moreover, by the fact that, while he is selling at the highest price, he bought at the lowest. As chief owner of the cotton and woolen mills at Wesson, Miss., in which he now runs 10,000 spindles and is putting in 5,000 more, he has to buy 4,300 to 4,400 bales of cotton annually near the mills, when he does not plant himself. All this was put in at 8 cents and a fraction per pound. If it could be sold now the profit on it would be about $35,000. This would make it worth while to close the mills, but for the throwing the operatives out of employment. Mr. Richardson has not attempted to reduce wages during all the hard times. He says, indeed, that these cotton mills are profitable, and there is consequently no reason why wages should be reduced. The mills return about twelve and a half per cent. regularly on the capital invested. The cotton they use is all bought at the door, and costs usually two and a fraction cents less per pound than that used in Massachusetts. At the ordinary price of cotton last year this would be a difference of twenty-five per cent. in favor of the South.

If there were as many cotton mills in Mississippi in proportion to population as there are in Massachusetts, the labor problem would be solved. There would be a place to use labor which cannot now be employed in the field. Poor whites and members of the negro family who are now burdens on the community would be bread-winners. Mr. Richardson cited a number of instances of absolute paupers, white and colored, who had become self sustaining in his mills, and asserted that 435 out of 550 employed therein would have done nothing for their own livelihood if they had not been offered these situations.

I asked why the mills were put at a distance from the river, appparently an out-of-the-way place. The answer was that they were then in the midst of a rich wool-growing section. The mills use 1,300 to 1,4000 bales of wool, or 600,000 to 700,000 pounds; and all the wool, as well as all the cottons and brown goods are the principal products of the mills.

Mr. Richardson owns a cotton eed-oil mill on the Mississippi and has many other small irons in the fire; but these only do, as Colonel Sellers says, "for side investments," to keep his money employed. He is reputed to be worth from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, and though he and his partner at New Orleans have $1,400,000 already advanced on the growing crop, they have still left more money than they know how to employ. They are frightened away from Government bonds—by the prospect of only four per cent; but they are after investments that will yield ten to twelve per cent.

The opinion of such a man on the emigration question seemed to me better worth having than that of twenty ordinary planters. I asked him what he thought the cause of the movement was. He said he could not tell, and nobody could tell. The negroes, he believed, did not know themselves. In some counties where they were as safe in their political rights as any planters were, they were badly demoralized; in other counties, where they were badly bulldozed, they were quiet. High rents might have something to do with it in one place, and political troubles in another, but in many he believed the main cause was simple blind credulity and ignorant follow-my-leader principles. "The negroes are just like a flock of sheep," he added. "If one jumps over a fence, they all go; and the last two or three, for fear they will be left behind, are more eager to get over than any of the others."

A MODERN SERMON.

The Plan of the Average Pulpit Essayist.

(From an Exchange.)

The following exhibits the method upon which the average parson constructs his delectable discourses:

"Brethren, the words of my text are:
Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard,
To get her poor dog a bone;
But when she got there the cupboard was bare,
And so the poor dog got none.

"These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard,
To get her poor dog a bone.

"Mother Hubbard, you see, was old; there being no mention of others, we may presume she was alone; a widow,—a friendless, old, solitary widow. Yet, did she despair? Did she sit down and weep, or read a novel, or wring her hands? No! *she went to the cupboard.* And here observe that she *went* to the cupboard. She did not hop, or skip, or run, or jump, or use any other peripatetic artifice; she solely and merely *went* to the cupboard.

"We have seen that she was old and lonely, and we now further see that she was poor. For, mark, the words are *'the* cupboard.' Not 'one of the cupboards,' or the 'right-hand cupboard,' or the 'left-hand cupboard,' or the one above, or the one below, or the one under the floor, but just *the* cupboard,—the one humble little cupboard the poor widow possessed. And why did she go to the cupboard? Was it to bring forth golden goblets, or glittering precious stones, or costly apparel, or feasts, or any other attributes of wealth? *It was to get her poor dog a bone.* Not only was the widow poor, but her dog, the sole prop of her age, was poor, too. We can imagine the scene. The poor dog crouching in the corner, looking wistfully at the solitary cupboard, and the widow going to that cupboard—in hope, in expectation, may be—to open it, although we are not distinctly told that it was not half open or ajar—to open it for that poor dog.

But when she got there the cupboard was bare,
And so the poor dog had none.

"'When she got there!' You see, dear brethren, what perseverance is. You see the beauty of perseverance in doing right. *She got there.* There were no turnings and twistings, no slippings and slidings, no leaning to the right or faltering to the left. With glorious simplicity we are told *she got there.*

"And how was her noble effort rewarded?

"'The cupboard was bare!' It was bare! There were to be found neither oranges, cheesecakes, nor penny buns, nor gingerbread, nor crackers, nor nuts, nor lucifer matches. The cupboard was bare! There was but one, only one solitary cupboard in the whole of that cottage, and that one, the sole hope of the widow, and the glorious loadstar of the poor dog, was bare! Had there been a leg of mutton, a loin of lamb, a fillet of veal, even an ice from Gatti's, the case would have been different, the incident would have been otherwise. But it was bare, my brethren, bare as a bald head, bare as in infant born without a caul.

"Many of you will probably say, with all the pride of worldly sophistry, 'The widow, no doubt, went out and bought a dog-biscut.' Ah, no! Far removed from these earthly ideas, these mundane desires, poor Mother Hubbard, the widow, who many thoughtless worldings would despise, in that she owned only one cupboard, perceived—or I might even say saw—at once the relentless logic of the situation, and which had enabled her without deviation to reach the barren cupboard. She did not attempt, like the stiffnecked scoffers of this generation, to war against the inevitable; she did not try, like the so-called men of science, to explain what she did not understand. She said nothing. 'The poor dog had none!' And then at this point our information ceases. But do we know sufficient? Are we not cognizant of enough?

"Who would dare to pierce the veil that shrouds the ulterior fate of Old Mother Hubbard, the poor dog, the cupboard, or the bone that was not there? Must we imagine her standing at the open cupboard door, depict to ourselves the dog still dropping his disappointment tail upon the floor, the sought-for bone still remaining somewhere else? Ah! no, my dear brethren, we are not so permitted to attempt to read the future. Suffice it for us to glean from this beautiful story its many lessons; suffice it for us to apply them, to study them as far as in us lies, and, bearing in mind the natural frailty of our nature, to avoid being widows; to shun the patronymic of Hubbard; to have, if our means afford it, more than one cupboard in the house; and to keep stores in them all. And O! dear friends, keeping in recollection what we have learned this day, let us avoid keeping dogs that are fond of bones. But brethren, if we do, if Fate has ordained that we should do any of these things, let us then go as Mother Hubbard did, straight, without curveting or prancing, to our cupboard, empty though it be—let us, like her, accept the inevitable with steadfastness; and should we, like her, ever be left with a hungry dog and an empty cupboard, may future chroniclers be able to write also of us in the beautiful words of our text, 'And so the poor dog had none.'"

A Postal-Card.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

There were some mad men in a certain Kentucky post-office a few days ago. A postal-card was dropped into the letter-box addressed to the "Rev. John Penobscot, —, —." It was an ordinary card, and the Postmaster was an ordinary Postmaster. He took it up; glanced at the address, turned it leisurely over and read:

—, —, May 2, 1879.—You, to whom this card is not addressed, and who, nevertheless, have the cheek to read it, are a contemptible, unprincipled sneak, and a prying pusillanimous coward.
GEORGE F. DUGAN.

The Postmaster laid the card gently down and lounged to the other end of the house, softly whistling "Nancy Lee." In due time the clerk came upon the card, perused it, and made the neighborhood hideous with the howls of his pet dog, which he kicked in the ribs. How the card fared with the various route agents through whom it passed it is impossible to say, nor do we know whether it was read by the woman who is Postmistress of the office where the Rev. John Pentecost is supposed to get his mail; but the report is that on the day it reached there she smashed a bottle of ink on her husband's head, spanked the children all round, and chewed up 95 cents' worth of wax. We cannot be too careful never to write on postal-cards anything in the least calculated to wound the sensitive delicacy of the Post-Office people's feelings.

THE GARDEN.

"Come into the garden, Maud,"
For the black bat, night, has flown,
And the oats that damned on the onion bed
Have left it at last alone;
But there isn't an onion left in the patch
That I would care to own.

"For the breezes of morning move,"
And the sun is climbing high,
And I look at the garden patch I love,
And I think I should like to die;
I could kick every cat in the neighborhood
Clear up the azure sky.

All night the onions have heard
Brindle, and Tabby, and Tom;
And the truck patch looks as it had been stirred
By an eight-inch Eriesson bomb;
If you mentioned the pansey bed in a word,
You would have to call it a "glom."

They have made one long, wild tear,
From the porch to the alley gate;
They are coming again, I swear,
And I collar the shotgun and wait.
And bridle cat wauls, "Is he here?" Is he here?"
And the gray cat yells on the gate
And the black cat yowls at the others in fear;
And the yellow can wails in hate.

They are coming, I hear their feet
On the roof and the porch they tread;
They are coming to wrestle and beat
Down the earth in my onion bed.
But I hurl them back in retreat
With a handful of powder and lead,
And I laugh at their wails and scrambling feet
On the roof of my neighbor's shed.
—*Burlington Hawkeye*

THE "PRERFESSER."

(James T. Fields in Harper's Magazine.)

"Ever met Prerfesser Thrum—'Lias J.?"

"I never have. Who is *he?*"

"Oh, he's a geenyus; one o' the finest 'pearing old gentlemen ye ever see; highly edyecated, comes of a good fam'ly, and jest as keen's a brier."

"What's his business?"

"Preachin' and pillin', mostly; he's principal agent for the Ben Franklin Self-supportin' Pill, and he ex'orts evenin's when he's travelin'. The wimmin-folks jest goes crazy about 'Lias. No discaount on 'Lias J. Thrum, I tell yew! Sings a hymn like a swolier. Good many min'sters is more or less pester'd in prare, but 'Lias goes rite 'long, 's if nothin' 't all was the matter. No hitchin' an coughin' to him when *he's* ingaged; free's a bird, every time."

"Is he a good speaker?"

"The most sperrited ye ever heered."

"Fine voice?"

"Clear's a quill, and louder'n a gun. When the winders is open in aour school-house, where he labors frequent, enny body t'other side of the river ken hear him. He meks things jump, I tell yew, when he gits agoin'!"

"How is he in argument?"

"Up tew enny on 'em, ye may depend. Karnt ketch 'Lias where the wool's short, from Gennesiz to Revulations. Wish ye'd heered him tackle wun o' yore Boston transildentist fellers who woz up here'n East Nineveh last summer. Fun then, I tell yew. There warn't a piece left ov that Massechusetts onbeliever's big as a cloze-pin. Sumb'dy said that air radikel had lost his mind. 'Lisa bust aout larfin, and, sez he, 'I wouldn't pick it up ef I faound it laying raound enny where.' That's 'Lias' he's jest quick's a flash. He's barmy Gilyud all over, and a big dog under the wagon tew boot, as the old sayin' is."

"Are the Ben Franklin pills popular in this town?"

"Yes, sir, and ev'rywhere else, tew. Look here, yew. Jest work into your lecters suthin 'baout them pills, and 'Lias'll sartisfy ye. He wouldn't mind payin' ye well for your trubble. Most estonishin' cures them pill's brought abaout! Miss Witkum, daown here to Four Corners, couldn't see aout ov her head for more'n a year, on accaount ov her havin', both to wunce, nooralogy and dispepsy on the spinel marrer; but 'Lias cured her up with a cupple o' boxes clean's a wissel. Hiram Perkins' teeth was all a-gettin' loose, but a box and harf o' the Ben Franklin fixed 'em agin tight's a drum. Hundreds o' cases jest like these is well known in aour country and all over the United States. My brother-in-law 'Rastus Frink's bin in ev'ry crawowned heads in Urup is now takin' 'em ev'rywhere. Wish ye could hear the Perfesser, with tears in his eyes, indorse 'Rastus' statement!"

"The Professor believes in the efficacy of the pills he is dealing in so largely, I suppose?"

"That's so; and well he may, for they saved his life when he had water on the heart so bad."

"When was that?"

"Years ago, when he was a young man, comparatively speakin'. Let's see; he was 'tacked with this water on the heart when he was sent 's a missionerry into the old 'Gypsum country. He tells the story that when he got rort up a-speakin' to them heathen ladies and juntlemen over there on the bank ov the Nile, his feelin's was tew much for his strength, and so this water sot in, fust on his chist. Pooty soou, he sez, his heart gut het up and went to bilin.' If ye put yer ear daown, ye could hear it. Wa'al, 'Lias spent thaousands of dolluz callin' in the doctors near and fur. No use! They all gin him up, and he come home to die. One day he overheered a man in New York say tne Ben Franklin pills was shore remedy for water on the heart, and 'Lias went in for a box on 'em; ken' takin' box arter box, and at the end o' the fifteenth or sixteenth box (he don't naow zactly remember which it was), he begun to improve, and the sizzin' stopt inside ov him. Out o' gratitood he expected a agency, and he's gone on introdoocin' them pills into ev'ry quarter o' the known globe. Turkey, Prooshy, Aysha, Chiny, everwhere 'most, he's introdooced 'em by word o' maouth. When he goes aout to Ingey he allers stops at the pallis, and all the high-priests waits on him abaout. The grandees thinks ev'rything on him aout there in Ingland and Rooshy. It's good's a play to hear 'Lias tell over his travels aout there. When he went to Kanky-noo, aout in Jappan, mor'n a hundred elefunts, all rigged up in golden jewills, walked tew and tew in the royle percession to meet him on the worf. 'Lias sez the King's family warnts him to come aout there and settel, but he ruther thinks he sharn't dew it at present. He's dredfully 'tached to this 'ere form o' guvernment, but he may alter his mind, bymeby, and pull up stakes agin. Wish you could see perfesser Thrum's kleckshun curositiz gut together in Jruslum; gut a leetle piece o' Maount Arreroot 'mung 'em, and a genowyne lock o' hair o' the prodigal son. One the most valooble things he's gut's stun that kilied Goliar: sez he wouldn't take ten thaosand dolluz for it; bin offered nine by the British guvment. over'n over agin."

"I notice you call Mr. Thrum *Professor.* What is he professor of?"

"*Re*-ligion and doctorin' mostly, I guess. His keerd runs, 'Prerfesser 'Lias J. Thrum,—the Ben Franklin Self-supportin' Pills, wholesale and retail.'"

A BUFF BATH IN THE PARK.

(New York Times.)

A gentleman of handsome face, faultless calves, and finely-formed figure, standing over six feet, and without a vestige of clothing upon him, stepped from the apartment-house, No. 35 Union Square, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and stalked across Broadway and the square direct toward the fountain in the park. A man to be noticed in any crowd, his appearance on this occasion created a profound impression on the nursery-maids with their perambulators, the pedestrians who thronged the sidewalks, and the tramps who were snoozing on the benches. Consternation seized people who were in his path, and they fled without a parting look. The street Arabs were the first to recover self-possession, and they followed him in the stranger's wake, hurled missles at him, and jeered him. Not a policeman was in sight to enjoy this rare spectacle. Without paying the slightest attention to anybody, the man stepped over the seats and, reaching the end of the fountain-basin, began to air his nudity with as much nonchalance as if he were in the depths of his bath-tub, with two sets of window-blinds and a curtain between him and the outside world. He rubbed from his broad chest the spray of the fountain, and, mounting the basin, was about to dive head foremost into the water, when Officer Napoleon Bonaparte Kemley of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, made a charge on his flank, grasped his long, full, flowing dark beard, and prevented him from disappearing from the view of the crowd, which was increasing to the proportions of a multitude. Kemley, with a modesty that should mark him for promotion, removed his coat and insisted upon his prisoner putting it on. The prisoner declined to conceal any portion of his figure beneath the garment. It is alleged that a number of other officers witnessed the dilemma, and found business of a pressing nature down the side street. The prisoner dictated his own terms of surrender, and compelled the officer to accompany him back to his residence just as he was. The crowd jeered louder than ever and this time at the expense of the policeman. Having dressed himself, the man accompanied officer Kemley to the Jefferson Police Court, where he was committed until his sanity can be determined. His name is Adam Springfield. He is a Polish portrait-painter, whose wife left him some time ago, and the fact is believed to have unbalanced his mind. His studio at No. 35 Union Square was found in the greatest disorder, and a picture of his wife was turned with her face to the wall.

LITTLE JOHNNY'S STORIES.

(San Francisco Argonaut.)

A ole cat she had 2 kittens, one was a nice feller, but the other it was no count, sore eyes, and one day wile the old cat was gon the rats thay found her bed, and thay et the wel kiten up. Wen the ole cat she come home and see how it was she was in a mity bad way, and she sed: "The best is always took youngest; if that little feller had been spared he wud ben the splendidest ratter wich was ever see. Things is ordered with great injestice in this world." Mose, wich is our cat, she don't have no kittins, but he is pretty good it line by the stove, and wen you rub the wrong way in the dark he strikes fire like he was flint. Billy he ast my father "if Mose's sparks was lecktrisity," and my father he sed: "I gess so Billy, cos I've observed that wen you tred on his tail he is litenin'" One day there was a offle storm, thunder and litenin, and next day ole Gaffer Peters he cum over to our hous, and he sed to my Uncle Ned, ole Gaffer did: "Edard, its a sollum thot that in the midst of life we are ded. I had a mitty narro escape yisterday from bein kill by litenin, yes indeed, a little more an you wud never seen ole Gaffer any more in the flesh." Then Uncle Ned sed: "In the bones, Gaffer, in the bones," cos Gaffer aint fat, tis just the other way. But Gaffer he sed: "The litenin hit a tree over on Missis Doppy's ranch, and Missis Doppy is my dotter." Then Uncle Ned he sed: "Bless my sole, wot a dredle close call! If I was you Ide have Missis Doppy sell that ranch and bi a other one further away." An ole Gaffer sed he had been a thinkin of that hisself. But my father he says he don't think that will hellup matters, cos the poetry man says the king of shadders loves a shining mark, and altho Missis Doppy has got a red hed, Gaffer haint got no hair onto him, and he mite mebby get a lick on his own account.

A Masterly Stroke of Genius.

(Detroit Free Press.)

The other day a muscular young fellow, having an odor of the stables about him, entered a Detroit photographer's establishment and explained that he would like to have about one photograph taken, but on learning the price he concluded to invest in a tin-type. After taking his seat in the chair he shut up one eye, drew his mouth around one side, stuck up his nose and patiently waited for the operator, whose astonishment caused him to exclaim:

"Good gracious! but you don't want to look that way to get a picture. Nobody will know you from Sitting Bull."

"You go ahead," was the reply.

"Do you want me to take such a phiz as that?"

"I do."

The artist took it. It beat Sol Smith Russell all to pieces and was highly satisfactory to the sitter, who paid for it and said:

"You see, I had a sort of object in this. Come here from Allegan County six months ago—engaged to a gal out there—found a gal here I like better—got to sever old ties—see?"

"But what has that picture got to do with old ties?" asked the artist.

"Lots—heaps! I've writ to her that I was blole up here on a boat and disfiggered for life. She's awful proud. When she gits this and sees how that explosion wrecked me, she'll hunt another lover quicker'n wink—see? How do you like the plot? Just gaze on this picture once and then tell me that Mary Ann won't send back my love-letters by first train!"

He posted the picture. The letter was brief, but it explained all. It said: "My Ever Dear Gurl—I incloze my pickture that you may see how offul bad I was hurt, tho' I know you will luv me just the same."

"Ever see that game worked afore?" he asked of the artist as he licked the stamp on the letter.

"No—never did."

"Course you never did. It's mine. It struck me the other day while I was greasin' a wagon, and I think it's boss. Blode up—see? Disfiggered for life—see? Picture right here to prove it, and she'll write back that she has at last concluded to yield to her parents' wishes and marry a young man out there who owns eleven steers, a hundred sheep and an eighty-acre lot."

No House Complete

without its bottle of SOZODONT. As a mouth wash it is most sanative; as a toilet article a luxury, and its regular use from early youth to old age, would tend to secure and maintain beautiful and healthy teeth. It is also most economical, as a few drops upon the brush is all that is needed for efficacy and pleasure.

A few drops of SPALDINGS GLUE on a brush, properly applied, holds like a vice.

SOME of the Roman Catholic pastors of New York are agitating the question of congregational singing, Father McGlynn of St. Stephen's, leading in the movement.

MOTHER'S BOYS.

Yes, I know there are stains on my carpet—
The traces of small, muddy boots;
And I see your fair tapestry, glowing
All spotless with blossoms and fruits!

And I know that my walls are disfigured
With prints of small fingers and hands;
And I see that your own household whiteness
All fresh in its purity stands.

Yes, I know my "black walnut" is battered,
And dented by many small heels;
While your own polished stairway, all perfect
I s smooth, shining surface reveals.

And I know that my parlor is littered
With many old treasures and toys;
While your own is in daintiest order,
Unharmed by the presence of boys.

And I know that my room is invaded
Quite boldly all hours of the day;
While you sit in your own unmolested,
And dream the soft quiet away.

Yes, I know I have jackets that wear out,
And buttons that never will stay;
While you can embroider at leisure,
And learn pretty arts of "crotchet."

And I know there are lessons in spelling
Which I must be patient to hear;
While you may sit down to your novel,
Or turn the last magazine near.

Yes, I know there are four little bedsides,
Where I must stand watchful each night;
While you may go out in your carriage,
And flash in your dresses so bright.

Now, I think I'm a neat little woman,
I like my house orderly, too;
And I'm fond of all dainty belongings,
Yet I would not change plates with you.

No! keep your fair home, with its order,
Its freedom from trouble and noise;
And keep your own fanciful leisure,
But give me my four splendid boys!
—*N. Y. Observer.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

COST OF STARTING A CATTLE RANCHE.—Most of the stock men own no land. Everybody's land is theirs as long as it is unfenced. They select locations for their ranches where there are waterholes or streams and where the range is not already stocked pretty well up to its capacity, and their herds roam over the open couutry for miles around. In the Southwestern Texas, however, the business is undergoing a great change. Herdsmen are buying land and fencing their ranges. An old teamster tells me there are now so many fences between here and Eagle Ford on the Rio Grande that the country is hardly recognizable, and it is difficult to find the way across it. The object of fencing is to save the expense of hiring herdsmen. Lumber is cheap since the railroad came here, and a fence of a single board and a barbed wire, which will turn catte, is an inexpensive affait. The land can be bought for from 50 cents to $1.50 an acre, and a large tract lying in a compact body can be enclosed for 50 cents. an acre with a single fence thrown around it. Stockmen, where they have the means, are beginning to think it wise to look to the future, and provide themselves with ranges from which they cannot be expelled by the settlement of the country about them. A New York gentleman who came here to escape death from consumption, and who has been quite successful in stock-raising, gives me some figures relating to the expense of going into the business. "Suppose you buy land and fence your range," he says, "you will want about 3,000 acres for a herd of 1,000 head—we allow three acres per head. This will cost you about $3,000, and the fencing about $1,500. You buy, say 800 cows, each with a calf, costing about $10,000—a cow and a calf bringing about $12. Then you will want to invest a couple of thousand dollars in Durham bulls to improve your stock. The tendency among stock-raising now is to strive for constant improvement in the breed. Your house, stable and pens you can reckon at $1,000, and your outfit of horses, saddles, wagons, supplies, etc., you can put down at about $1,000 more. Here you have a capital of $18,-500 invested. You keep your heifer calves, sell some of your steers when a year old and keep some, and in three years you have a mixed herd of 1,200 from which you can sell every year $6,000 or $8,000 worth of cattle without diminishing in the least the value of your remaining investment. A yearling is worth $4, and every additional year adds $1 to $2 to the value of the animal. If you herd instead of fencing, you will need six herdsmen for 1,000 head of cattle, and they will cost you from $20 to $30 a month wages apiece, and their board. It is better to fence; but a man with a small capital, say $4,000 or $5,000, can go into the business without buying an acre of land. In a few years he will be able to buy a big ranche and fence it."—New York *Tribune.*]

GOLDSMITH MAID AND HER FOAL.—After the battle, response. Goldsmith Maid has experienced the pains and delights of maturity. For years she lived in the light of the public eye. She made the rounds of the track of the country, and day after day, month after month, volumes of applause greeted her. When age crept on and weakened her powers, she was retired from the turf. At Fashion Stud Farm she received the embrace of General Washington, the son of her former competitor, Lady Thorne. Then came a multitude of doubts and fears. Would the famous old mare prove productive; and, should she become in foal, would she safely pass through the critical hour of delivery? Happily all these fears, all these questions, were put at rest Tuesday evening, April 1. In the closing shadows of the blustering April day a colt was born, and now the mother is represented as doing well. The youngster is a fellow of great expectations. His sire was from the loins of the fast stallion, Jay Gould, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and the dam of the sire was that peerless daughter of Mambrino Chief, Lady Thorne. Still it is an open question if the colt develops into a horse of the highest class. The first foal of a mare who has spent the largest portion of her life on the turf, and whose form has been pinched by training, rarely proves her best. Flora Temple's first-born is a little mare, with just speed enough to drive in front of a light phæton. She lacks the muscular power for a great effort. Her second foal, however, is as resolute a trotter as ever had bit in his mouth. He is owned by Mr. Robert Bonner, and is called Prince Imperial. He can do his mile in 2:25. The first foal relaxed the system of Flora and gave the second more room in which to grow. The experience of Goldsmith Maid in the stud may prove different from that of Flora Temple, still it must be confessed that the odds are against her.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

RAISING PIGS.—The most important thing for the swine breeder at this season of the year is, to get the greatest possible growth from his spring pigs. There is no period in the life of the hog when so great a return for the food consumed is possible, as during the first six months, and it is here that the advantages of skillful feeding are apparent. Unless great care be taken, the growth of the pig will be seriously checked when it is from three to five weeks old. The milk of the dam, which was ample to promote a rapid growth in the litter of pigs during the first two or three weeks, is not sufficient to answer the demands of the same litter as they grow older; hence the pigs should early be taught to look elsewhere for a part of their sustenance. This is an easy matter; a little milk or nutritious food of any kind, in liquid form, placed conveniently by, where the pigs can have access to it at all times, but beyond the reach of the sow, will soon do the work; and it should be replenished frequently through the day. If this is attended to, there will be no "stunting" of the pigs at this critical period, and their growth will be uniform and rapid. A good clover pasture is a valuable adjunct, and helps wonderfully. The true secret of successful pork making is to *push* the pig from the date of birth until it is big enough for the market; and the earlier the age at which this point can be reached, the greater is the return for the food consumed.

A slop made of corn and oats, ground in about equal parts, with a little oil-meal added, makes the best food for the sow while suckling, to increase the flow of milk; and this, with clover pasture and plenty of soaked corn during the summer will promote a rapid and healthy growth of the pigs.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

NEST FOR SITTERS.—All sorts of contrivances are resorted to by experimenters, to render what they consider their sitting-nests for hens the most comfortable, convenient and best adapted to the purpose. The simplest and the most natural plan in our experience, is to sit the sitters upon the ground—whenever this method is practicable. A slight hollow in the hen-house corner, upon the earth-floor, is a good place to sit a hen in. Fill this spot with soft hay, and place the hen upon nine or eleven eggs, and if she is undisturbed during the three weeks of her confinement there, she will generally do well with fertile eggs. If the nests are made in boxes, the bottom should be covered with a fresh cut grass sod, or with two inches of damp earth, upon which straw or hay should be scattered before the eggs are set on. This box should be thoroughly clean at the start, and the hen may be well dusted through the under-feathers of breast and flanks, with powdered sulphur or carbolic powder, to keep her free from lice while sitting. This precaution will keep her steady to her work, and render her condition much more comfortable during the three weeks occupied in incubation.—*Town and Country.*

HORSES THAT WILL SELL.—What horses sell best? That is the question every breeder of horses should ask himself. The farmer carries on his business to make money. He wants to raise such crops and such stock as will command ready sale at prices that will pay him for the skill and labor and capital that have been employed. It is evident that horses of good size, good style, that show good breeding, that have good action, will always command a readier sale than horses not possessing these qualities. Get as many of these qualities as possible in the stallion. See that the brood mares have these qualities and then you can raise colts that in any market will command fair prices. Size, style, action, soundness, are the main points in sire and dam. Give the offspring fair treatment, and horse raising will prove as remunerative as other branches of farming.—*Rural World.*

COUNTING ELECTORAL VOTE.

Principal Features of the Bill to be Reported to the House.

The following are the principal features of the bill in relation to the count of the electoral vote, which will be reported to the House by committee on ascertaining the vote for President and Vice President. The bill is entitled "A bill to amend sundry provisions of chapter 1, one of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to Presidential elections and to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon." It provides substantially

1. Electors of President and Vice President are to be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

2. They shall vote by ballot on the first Monday in December next after their appointment.

3. They shall make three certificates, one of them to be delivered to the President of the Senate by a special messenger before the second Monday in Janutry, another to be sent to him by mail forthwith, and the third to be delivered forthwith to the judge of the district in which they meet.

4. If the certificate is not received by the President of the Senate on or before the second Monday in January, he must notify the Secretary of State forthwith, and he shall send a special message to the district judge for the certificate deposited with him.

5. Controversies as to the electoral votes in any state may be passed upon by its highest judicial tribunal who shall send its decision under seal to the President of the Senate.

6. Both houses of Congress shall meet on the second Monday in February next after the meeting of the electors. The President of the Senate shall preside. Two tellers shall be appointed by the Senate and two by the house.

7. The President of the Senate shall open all the certificates and the votes shall be counted by the two houses in the alphabetical order of the States as certified, unless rejected by both houses. If there be a controversy in any State and a certified decision of it by its highest judicial tribunal the electoral votes of the State shall be counted in accordance therewith, unless the decision be reserved by both houses. If there be a controversy and no such judicial decision, the contested votes shall not be counted unless both houses concur therein. If there be a conflicting judicial decision or conflicting certificates, the decision or certificate held by both houses to be given by the proper authority shall be conclusive unless rejected by both houses,

8. The teller shall make a list of the votes as counted, and the President of the Senate shall announce the result, and said announcement, with list of the votes shall be entered upon the journal of each house.

9. On opening any certificate the President of the Senate shall call for objections. Objections must be in writing, brief, without argument, and signed by one Senator and one Representative. Objections shall be decided separately by each house, the Senate withdrawing. During the meeting of the two houses the presiding officer shall have power to preserve order, and no debate shall be allowed.

10. In separate meetings to decide upon objections each Senator or Representative may speak five minutes and once only, and after two hours of such debate the main question shall be put.

11. The joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count shall be completed. No recess can be taken except upon a question arising under this act, in which case either house acting separately may, direct a recess of such house not beyond the next day, but if the count be not completed before the fifth day after the first meeting no further or other recess shall be taken by either house.

12. Sections 131, 135, 136, 140, 141, 142, 147, 148, and 149 of the Revised Statutes are repealed.

PERSONS living in unhealthy localities may avoid all bilious attacks by taking a dose of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills occasionally to keep the liver in a healthy action. Price only 25 cents. At all druggists.

HARRISBURG.

What Will Be the Outcome of the Riot Probing Committee.

Probable Expulsion and Censure of Members,

And the Indictment of Kemble, Salter and Crawford.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, May 25, 1879.—Quite a number of members remained here over Sunday, which is the case as the session draws to a close. The coming week will be an eventful one here. The

RIOT COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

will report and ask for a committee to prosecute those implicated. Kemble, Salter, and Crawford, three outsiders, will be proceeded against first.

Three members will probably be expelled, viz: Rumberger, Petroff, Republicans, and Representative Smith of Philadelphia, a Democrat. A determined effort will be made to save Smith, as he is the only Democratic member implicated, and that effort may extend to Rumberger, the Republican from Armstrong county, as a stand off, so that it will be one, and one excused, with Petroff as the sacrificial goat to be driven into the wilderness. The oil men and the Democrats will settle it. Whatever they say will be ordered. Rumberger may be saved from an expulsion because of Smith, and because of his age and "previous condition," but Petroff, the posey, will walk the plank.

QUESTION OF INDICTMENTS.

Should indictments be found against both members and outsiders, then of course it would have to be a clean sweep, and they would all go. But it looks at present as if satisfaction would be had in the expulsion of Petroff, the censuring of Rumberger and Smith, and the indictment of Kemble, Salter and Crawford. The committee to prosecute will be headed by Wolfe, who will be backed by Elliot of Tioga, and Sherwood of Northumberland, two of the oldest men in the House. Two more will be added, probably Hewit and Bradford. Hewit is an old leader, a Republican lawyer, and a worthy coadjutor of Wolfe's. Bradford is the Democratic representative from Beaver, has much influence with his side of the House, and can afford to lose the time which will be required for the trial. Should the House refuse to appoint a committee to prosecute, Wolfe will drop the case, as he will not follow it on his own account.

PRINTING OF THE TESTIMONY.

The vote on Friday by which the rules were suspended and the printing of the testimony ordered, surprised the friends of the Riot bill. They had no idea that the investigation had taken such root among the members and were prepared to see perhaps the vote of 104, that of the Democrats and the oil men scored up in its favor and no more, but that it should receive 119 whilst but 39 had the courage to vote against it shocked them.

In the passage between Al. Crawford of Philadelphia, and Hewit of Blair, as to the suspension of the rules, Hewit who is inclined to be funny, twitted Crawford about refusing to testify. Crawford who is a butcher by trade but who knows the rules of the House better than any man on the floor, having served now eight consecutive terms in the Legislature, went back at Hewit, telling him if he did refuse it was not because he had been offered anything for his vote as Hewit was five years ago on the Rankin bill.

Hewit said he had been corruptly approached on that bill, but that he had "squealed promptly." [The Rankin bill referred to was the measure spoken of some time ago as having passed the House and now pending in the Senate, allowing the heirs of one Rankin to open up before the courts a claim for property taken from their ancestors during the Revolutionary war, and which, if passed, it was thought would open the doors to more litigation than any one measure ever passed].

KEMBLE'S TESTIMONY.

As to Kemble's testimony before the committee, which happened before the doors were opened, it was not important, being a general denial of any and all corrupt solicitation. He got off on a by-play with Wolfe on the Raid bill, and for a time one would have thought it was Wolfe who was being examined, but the cry to publish the testimony found a good turning point on Kemble's testimony, which had not been given to the correspondents and that was a good enough Morgan for the occasion.

The vote by which the publication was ordered was the surprise of those who opposed the investigation, and the flattering encouragement of those who favored a thorough search into the whole matter.

ONLY SEVEN DAYS.

But seven full days for legislative work remain, unless the standing orders are changed and a full day on Monday and Friday is given. The Revenue bill still sticks in the Senate, and will go to a conference committee. The complexion of the conference committee, which is three from each House, will be closely watched. It requires two from the House and two from the Senate to make a report. The conference committee on

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 31, 1879.

RATHER "LIVELY" CONVENTION

"Lively times here last night, stranger," said an Arkansas grocery keeper, as he was sweeping out next morning such mementos of a free fight as bits of noses, chips of ears, gouged eyes, scraps of fingers, etc., "but bless you the boys will have their fun." So the *Gazette* describes the scenes at one of the Republican Conventions on Tuesday, as "lively," and it was the only Convention, by the way, in which there was not a set-up that ruled out all opposition. The *Dispatch* reporter illustrates how "lively" the scenes were by describing Convention No. 2, as "an orgy of roughs" in which "knives and pistols were in requisition." These are the sweet lambs for whose protection it is necessary to have soldiers and deputy marshals at the polls. The Vice Chairman of the Convention, Mr. H. H. BYRAM, who was designated by the Republican County Committee to call the Convention to order, in a published card says that upon the accession of Mr. FLINN to the chair, who vacated his seat in the Legislature and came out here to run the machine—

> The door keepers were changed, and *a paid gang of roughs*, known to the prize-ring, the police, the jail, and the penitentiary, were admitted to mingle with the reputable delegates, and every unfair practice which such people can devise, was set in motion. *Money was freely and openly circulated.* Hope and Ward districts were voted for Sloan by men not members of the Convention who, upon protest of the regular delegates, silenced such objections *by a blow*, and every important juncture was summarily *disposed of by a fight* started by preconcerted signal, to divert the attention from the issue involved. Upon the last ballot numerous districts were voted for Sloan in the place of the regular delegates who had *fled in peril of their lives*, and many who remained were compelled by the threats of the gang to vote against the man for whom they were elected as delegates, *and did so to escape a blow or knife thrust from behind.* This is not exaggerated language, for that *knives and pistols were drawn can be substantiated by indisputable proof.*

That's good Republican authority, but a few excerpts from the report of the Republican *Dispatch* further illustrates the methods of the selected representatives of the Republican party of Allegheny county. First, as to the composition of the Convention:

> Low foreheads, prominent cheek bones thick lips and bull necks were numerous Besides this, there were numerous artificial developments which marked the crowd. It was observable that in every three delegates at least one was minus a few or more of his front teeth, as though having participated in some serious battle of "the late war," while scars and broken noses were plenty. There were bleared eyes, bloated faces, broken-down forms and general airs of dissipation and dissoluteness. Drunken men were, perhaps, not in the majority, but it is pretty nearly certain that more than the half of the delegates had tasted liquor.

Then as to the arguments that influenced these worthy delegates—

> The most trustworthy gentlemen say that during the convention five and ten dollar notes were seen passing around from hand to hand. * * * The first genuine fight occurred at this stage of the proceedings. A Water street saloon keeper knocked his man down and others dragged him out. Then things pursued the even tenor of their way.

And here is the grand finale, when the chair—Legislator FLINN—recognized a fraudulent delegate to help along his side. We quote from the *Dispatch:*

> The Lafayette Hall Convention of history was nowhere. Delegates came over the tables in front of the Judges' desk at one fell swoop. Knives and pistols flashed in the air; the reporter of the "oldest" grasped the chandelier and was suspended above the crowd, while the representative of the "only" was pushed off a table and trampled under foot. This reporter placidly maintained his position and calmly took full notes(?)
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> There was a grand cry of "D—n it, lock them doors." Through the doors a great crowd was pouring into the already packed house, and a few of the wisest of those who had been witnesses up to this time were retiring. The doors were speedily shut and locked.
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> The outcome was some blows and scratches, volumes of oaths and a scene of general disorder, which was not again abated. It looked once as though it was proposed not only to nominate a Coroner, but to give him something to do. Fortunately it didn't result that way.

THE *Leader* pictures the Convention and draws a moral:

> A more beastly crowd never congregated, whether, out of vindictive devilishness, to set a barn on fire, or to come to blows and break noses in a bar-room fight, or to start a riot in the streets. The mass of the mass (of course there were decent exceptions) were a set of characterless—we are at a loss for a suitable word to fit properly in the appropriate qualifying term: the vocabulary does not contain it. Scores of the crowd were drunk; scores were vulgarly profane; not a few, it seems, were armed with knives and pistols, and did not hesitate to make the threat and demonstration of using them. Men had absolutely, for fear of peril to their lives, to fly from the room.
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> There is but one way, so far as we can see, to remedy this sort of thing. That way is a plain one. The candidates for office are responsible for the whole thing and ought to be held accountable for it.

The *Gazette's* description of one of the riotous scenes in the Convention is equally graphic. It says:

> The crowd surged forward, and clambering over railings, tables, desks and even people, tried to get into the stand. For fully two minutes a perfect bedlam raged. Fists were flying about more wildly than in a Donny brook fair, while a torrent of oaths and cries was poured out on every side. * * * In the very heat of the battle, one man, who is noted for figuring in police annals on account of personal broils, made a rush for the Judge's stand with a revolver in his hand, but he did not use it. Others brandished knives and various weapons.

And so the county was furnished with a Coroner—should he be elected—who in grave emergency supercedes the Sheriff in authority. But to go to the fountain head, the primary meetings of Saturday last, from which this Convention got its authority, we find the same "lively" scenes of rioting, drunkenness and general lawlessness. We quote from the local reports in Monday's papers:

> Perhaps never before in the history of Allegheny county were primary elections attended by so much drunkenness, disorder and confusion, and never by such serious riots. * * *
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> The most serious disturbance occurred on Erin street, near Wylie, in the Eleventh ward, at the polls of the Fourth district. A squad of ten or eleven negroes who had been filled up to the brim with fighting whisky, doubtless furnished by the friends of the candidates, took a notion that they would clean out the place. Fred Lincoln was standing near the polls quietly looking at the voting, when one impudent negro advanced and slapped him on the cheek. Lincoln stood his ground and knocked down several of the cowardly assailants, when the latter drew their razors and commenced slashing at their opponent. Two or three of the negroes were also provided with revolvers and they brought them into use. Fortunately no person was shot, though numerous shots were fired. One bullet went through a white man's hat. Lincoln sustained a fearful gash in the right cheek, extending from the cheek bone down several inches. He also received two smaller cuts about the mouth, had one rib broken, was injured about the head, and had numerous severe bruises. * * *
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> Another row occurred in the Seventh ward, at the corner of Elm and Wylie, which was almost as disgraceful as that related above Negroes were engaged in this, too, though it is not so plain that they were to blame in this case. Razors, knives and revolvers were drawn here, too, and for a time the disturbance bid fair to become a general riot. * * *
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> A row also occurred in another district of the Seventh ward, between a Fetterman delegate named Keep and Dave Fitzsimmons, an adherent of Judge Kirkpatrick, and the result was Keep got a bloody nose and was beaten as delegate besides. * *
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> At many other places there was a good deal of wrangling and jangling, and now and then a blow was struck and returned, but the reporters were unable to keep track of these brawls so numerous were they.

This illustrates—and it is the testimony of Republican papers—into what disreputable hands the control of the Republican party has fallen in Allegheny county. There are rival rings struggling all the time for mastery and the possession of the fat Court House offices. They apportion them out years in advance, and when the decisive contest for the spoils comes there are no elements in the slums of the city too depraved to be brought into requisition. Then, having exhausted the gutters and Workhouse graduates, in furtherance of their ends, they appeal to eminent respectability and moral ideas for the seal of their approval, and the votes to make the primary election and convention conspiracy a grand success. The roughs are paid for their services in whisky or money, while respectability enjoys the luxury of being duped; shams ignorance, but the sham is transparent.

THE MILITARY WAY.

If we are to have soldiers at the polls, at the discretion of the President, or any one whom he may authorize, of course we must be prepared to accept the logical and inevitable results of the supremacy of military over the civil power. When the soldier appears as the conservator of the peace the constable subsides and retires.

To illustrate the idea, the recent mutiny case at Fort Griffin, Texas, is worth recording. Private CHARLES J. MCCAFFREY, Company I, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, got drunk on the 29th of April, and Captain SUMNER H. LINCOLN, Tenth U. S. Infantry, led him out of the trader's store and pointing toward the fort, bade him go there. The drunken man refused, when the Captain shot him dead. He was acquitted by the civil courts, after the briefest trial, and of course will be by a court martial, should one be ordered. This shows what sort of a peace instrument the army is. In killing an irresponsible man under circumstances where there does not seem to have been any danger of riot or personal peril to the Captain, Captain LINCOLN was in his right under the military code. The man disobeyed orders, and the Captain shot him down as he would have shot a dog. A constable resisted by the drunken man would have called on the bystanders for assistance; he would have been secured, locked up, and punished for drunken and disorderly conduct. With troops at the polls to "preserve the peace," of course the soldier method of doing so supercedes the civil method.

There was a fine illustration of army ways in the labor riots in this State in July, 1877, which we commend especially to the workingmen who will appreciate it most thoroughly. When the regulars under Colonel HAMILTON arrived at Altoona, there was a lack of engineers and train men to man the train westward. The engineers and other striking employes of the Railroad Company were loitering about the platform. They were on a strike. Colonel HAMILTON'S duty was to obey orders and get to Pittsburgh, and he adopted the military way, of which our Republican friends are so enamored that they insist that it shall be applied at the polls. Competent engineers were pointed out to him. He sent a corporal and guard to seize them; they were placed in the cab of the locomotive, with armed soldiers beside them, with instructions to blow out their brains on the least indication they were playing foul or in sympathy with the railroad strikers. It is needless to say such persuasive agencies were effective, and the trains came through all right. It was a much more direct plan than the intervention of the constable and the 'squire would have been. It will be equally effective at the ballot-box. Concede the *right* of military intervention at the polls and there will be *pretexts* in abundance. The soldier knows no law but the order of his captain; the captain is only responsible to his colonel, and so on until we reach the man in the White House, anxious to promote a partizan purpose and never at a loss for pretexts, so long as he has discretionary authority to use the troops at the polling places. The remedy against a President, whose orders dribbled through a dozen subordinates may have resulted in the murder of a dozen men at the polls, would be—*impeachment!*

Englishmen knew what they were about a hundred and fifty years ago, when Parliament passed a more stringent law than the one proposed by the Democrats in Congress, forbidding the interference of troops at the elections, under severe penalties. It has remained the law of Great Britain ever since, the only change being to add to its effectiveness. We don't think the American people will be found less devoted, when the decisive test comes, to the principles of civil liberty than were the English people o the last century.

THE TILDEN PERSECUTION.

We get telegraphic information of another delay in the Republican persecution of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, in the suit by the Government to collect an alleged income tax due. In 1876, during the heat of the campaign, Mr. TILDEN was singled out of over 10,000 New Yorkers who, years before, let the Revenue Assessor compute their income tax from their books and then paid the amount designated. The tax was paid in this way by hundreds of thousands of taxpayers through the country, and the method was adjudged legitimate. We know leading citizens of Pittsburgh who had their tax computed by the Assessor, precisely as in the TILDEN case. Among a certain class of professional business men the practice was almost universal. The suit was brought against TILDEN to recover an amount of income alleged to be withheld by him. For three years the case has been in the hands of a Radical District Attorney, who, probably acting under orders from Washington, refuses to allow it to go to trial, because he is perfectly aware that TILDEN will be cleared of the charge, which was only publicly made in a heated canvass to prejudice voters against the Democratic candidate. Under HAYES the suit has been kept dangling, and that incarnate fraud has taken special pleasure in keeping it as campaign material against the man whom he cheated. The Government dare not push the suit, and have thereby heaped damnation on themselves. Another phase of political persection of Mr. TILDEN was the suit against him, in which he was charged by some political scoundrels with suppressing evidence of the amount of his income, through his attorney, by secreting certain books of a Michigan mining company in which he was interested That trial has come off, and Mr. HEALY, TILDEN'S attorney, who was the defendant in the case, was acquitted of all wrong intent, the Judge ruling that there was no moral turpitude in the case. Both suits were based on the partisan malignancy and detestable dishonesty of the Republican leaders, who do not dare fight their opponents in any open and honest manner. When the income-tax suit was first brought against Mr. TILDEN the New York *Tribune* admitted that WENDEL PHILLIPS, Governor RICE of Massachusetts, and a large number of Republican statesmen left the Assessors to fix the tax as Mr. TILDDN did, but the *Tribune* stated that these gentlemen were not candidates for the Presidency. This, of course, reveals the purely political purpose of the Republican Administration in bringing the suit. RICE, PHILLIPS and the others have never been disturbed by the hirelings of the Department of Justice, and will not be.

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

Governor GARCELON of Maine, is a citizen of high character, and a leading physician of the State of forty years practice. He has had ample experience of the workings of the prohibition system in Maine. During a recent South ern tour, the temperance men of Atlanta interviewed the Governor as to the workings of the Maine law in the State of its origin. It is now about thirty years since NEAL DOW, the great temperance apostle, carried a most rigorous law against the sale of liquor through the Legislature, and Governor GARCELON has lived in the State through the whole period, while his memory also covers some years of the ancient license rule. The Governor expressed opinions that will not be gratifying to the friends of sumptuary legislation. He said regarding the law:

> "I am not certain that its operations have been beneficial. There are so many ways of evading it that it is impossible to enforce it. One of the most certain ways is the organization of 'clubs,' as they are called. A barrel of liquor is kept at a certain place, is free to all 'members of the club.' They, of course, pay their share of the expense, and then they go and drink as they please. Then, again, we find that there are a great many secret barrooms hidden away in the vagabond quarters of the city, usually in cellars and back rooms. It is impossible, of course, to exercise any espionage over them, because if they were discovered at all they must be blotted out."

The Governor added:

> "The police in the cities are usually an unreliable class of men, being politicians or the tools of politicians. In many cases they are open to bribes, in consideration of which they agree to leave these barrooms alone, and to even protect them by their secret sympathy. Then, again, they know that they hold their places on the force by consideration of the votes they bring to their patrons."

The Governor thinks that the present generation in Maine is more dissipated than the one raised before liquor laws were known, and says that he didn't use to see so much drunkenness when he was a boy and used to carry barrels of liquor to his father's hay fields in the summer time for the hired men to drink, as he finds now. This, of course, proves that the law is evaded in the most wholesale way, and the Governor is inclined to think that the secret bar-rooms it fosters do more harm than open saloons in other States. Indeed, he summed up his views by this frank confession: "All my sympathies are with the cause of temporance, but I am unable to say whether or not I believe in the Maine liquor law, I mean in its efficiency."

THE child-like and bland expression of the *Dispatch* in reference to the Democracy of Allegheny county would do credit to AH SIN. It suggests that no opposition ticket be put in the field against Messrs, KIRKPATRICK and COLLIER, which is to confess there are no Democratic lawyers fit to take their places or that it is impossible to elect them. Neither proposition is true. The same claim might be urged for all other offices, but the Democratic party in the county, numbering twenty thousand votes, will not consult the Republican managers what they shall do. There is not the slightest inclination on the part of Republicans to lift the judiciary above the pool of politics, or separate it from the struggles incident to other official places; but to retain power, Democrats are urged to practice the virtues they lack. The attempt was made by Democrats in this county, and two Republican Judges received the unanimous support of the party, but the example had not the effect of allaying the thirst for political place by Republican aspirants, and was not imitated; but now, when a nomination has been secured by appeal to the worst elements of society, we are politely informed it must be accepted as the will of the people. That will can only be tested at the ballot box in November, and not by Republican primaries such as have been witnessed in this community. The Democratic bar embraces many lawyers who would be a credit to the Bench; whose sense of the dignity of the position restrains them from importuning for delegates or seeking the position through disreputable agencies. We beg our Republican friends to look out for themselves; there will be candidates placed in nomination for the places of KIRKPATRICK and COLLIER and no odds asked.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

The Cincinnati Convention Wednesday attracted more than its legitimate share of attention throughout the country, by the fact that the Republican Presidential nomination got mixed up with it, and also because of the possible nomination of JOHN SHERMAN for Governor. The candidates were Judge TAFT, who represented the GRANT Stalwart wing of the party, and ex-Congressman CHARLES FOSTER, a warm personal friend of HAYES and supporter of SHERMAN. FOSTER was the prime negotiator with the "brigadiers" during the electoral count, and undoubtedly, by his cunning and unscrupulousnss, did much to seat the Presidential Fraud. TAFT is a malignant of the worst type. The vote was close in Convention, and resulted in FOSTER'S nomination by 280½ votes, to 271½ for TAFT and 2 for KIEFER. This will be construed as giving Ohio to SHERMAN in the Republican National Convention, although there is no telling what changes may intervene. FOSTER'S nomination is a strong one, provided he can conciliate the anti-HAYES faction of the party in Ohio, headed by Gen. BEATTY and others who have sworn eternal hostility to any one who had a hand in the Southern policy with which HAYES started out. IT HAYES' recent training by ZACH CHANDLER don't mollify these irreconcilables we are much mistaken, and the chances are FOSTER will have the united support of the party.

The Democratic Convention meets next Wednesday, and the indications point to Gov. BISHOP'S renomination, and one of the closest and most exciting canvasses of recent years. It will be in the nature of a Presidential reconnoisance in force. Ohio is a close and variable State, with both parties better organized than in any other State of the Union, with a highly intelligent and reading population, and a large body of independent voters.

The only thing we regret about yesterday's Convention is that it gave a black-eye to the GRANT boom. That is our favorite boom, and one that we want to see sweep the Republican National Convention. To compare big things to little things, we are for him as we were for "our GUY."

Two of the Republican nominating Conventions on Tuesday were rather more orderly and reputable than usual, because there was no opposition of any account to the successful candidates; but the Coroner's Convention was fully as disgraceful and riotous a body as those noted conventions which have illustrated Republican politics of late years at Lafayette Hall. There was drunkenness and fighting, which at one time threatened to culminate in a general riot and break-up. Arms were drawn, and one of the reporters states he found it convenient to get away from the sweep of a knife in the hands of an irate delegate. The hooting and yelling made the scene like pandemonium, and all about a petty office. SLOAN, who was nominated over Major HOPE by a small majority, was the set-up candidate of the ring politicians. In the Judicial Convention Judge FETTERMAN withdrew as gracefully as a man can on compulsion, and the gallant KIRKPATRICK went through with head erect and tail flying. So much for "walks and talks," personally and by proxy. BROWN gets the Prothonotaryship, in accordance with the decree of the Court House ring. The delegates to the State Convention are headed by Mr. CHRIS MAGEE, and will do pretty much as he indicates. Last fall, in this county, in a poll of 41,000 votes, there was a majority of 300 against the men and the party who controlled yesterday's Conventions and made the nominations.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS of Illinois, has written a letter to Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature who had joined in resolutions indorsing his course on the Army bill. The letter is patriotic and statesmanlike and is as follows:

> "WASHINGTON, May 17, 1879.
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> * * * It is hardly necessary for me to say I am in favor of perfect freedom of elections from the interference or presence of any part of the army at the polls because that opinion was emphatically expressed on the floor of the Senate. This is a government of legal authority founded on the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof. One of the grievances of which our forefathers complained was that the king had quartered troops on them and sought by military power to coerce them into submission. *It is little less than a public scandal, after a century of national existence, that any party could venture to ask the people's approval of a species of tyranny forbidden in England and wherever else the parliamentary principle is respected.*
>
> DAVID DAVIS."

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE fifty dollar deposit for a Republican judicial nomination was borrowed from the practices of gambling houses. It is analogous to the rule of "chips."

THE British Government transfers the rising man of the army, Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, from Cyprus to South Africa, with the dignities of Civil and Military Governor of the disturbed districts.

THE Albany *Argus* thus photographs a prominent Republican candidate for the Presidency: "Mr. BLAINE is the most brilliant supporter of the venality of a venal party in a venal age, and that is all he is." True to life.

WORKINGMEN proposing a strike may take a hint from a bit of cable news this morning. The arbitrator to whom was referred the question of a proposed reduction in wages of coal miners in the north of England, has decided against any reduction whatever. This decision affects 50,000 men and boys.

BROWN is to take the moral KENNEDY'S place as Prothonotary, and the latter will go into training for Sheriff. There are half a dozen officeholders and their clerks at the Court House who pool the issues and have the offices divided among themselves for the next ten years. If the Democrats and Nationals are wise they will break up this little arrangement.

THE estimates submitted to the International Congress at Paris of the estimated cost of the different projects for canals across the Isthmus, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, are as follows: Tehuantepec line, $200,000,000; Nicaragua route, $142,500,000; Panama, $215,000,000; San Blas, $260,000,000; Atratonippi route, $220,000,000.

MASSCHUSETTS at this time is the liveliest State of the Union for divorces, and the immorality consequent is said to be very great. An officer of a Boston court told a reporter the other day, in describing the extent to which divorce is increasing at the Hub of the Universe that the business which his officer has lost by the expiration of the bankrupt law is largely made up by the fees in divorce cases, which are crowding in by the scores and hundreds.

EX-GOVERNOR FENTON has returned from Europe, and has had a reception in New York city. He is to take charge of the Republicans of the State, in the interest of JOHN SHERMAN for President. AS CONKLING is a GRANT man this seems to be a direct attack on the GRANT boom. AS between SHERMAN and GRANT, we judge the nomination will go to the man most successful in setting up delegations in the Southern States. The "solid South" in all probability will put SHERMAN aside and make GRANT the candidate.

THE most remarkable feature of JOHN SHERMAN'S recent letter putting himself in the field as a Presidential candidate against the GRANT boom, is that it is addressed to "a prominent war Democrat." This is the thinnest sort of buncombe, but honest JOHN goes further and says in his possible candidacy "he would lean greatly upon the war Democrats." There were war Democrats when the war was on, but the great difference between them and SHERMAN is that they are not willing to perpetuate war and sectional hatreds, *a la* ELIZA PINKSTON, to weld the power of the Republican jobbers. When we remember SHERMAN was the chief of the Presidential thieves, and at the bottom of the Louisiana conspiracy, the prompter and coadjutor of old WELLS, his whine for Democratic votes would make a dog sick.

THERE is one thing in favor of Judge KIRKPATRICK, which will go far to reinstate him in favor with the Christian public, which we give on the authority of the *Dispatch*, and that is, he remained at home during all of Sunday reading his Bible, and refused to know anything about the result of the primary elections of Saturday. There are few men with sufficient strength of mind to shut out the busy affairs of the world on that day, where they are personally interested. A candidate for Judge, who could resist the call of the newsboy, with "here's your Sunday *Leader*" containing the names of elected delegates, in favor of Judge KIRKPATRICK, and quietly return to his room set apart for devotional exercises, read his Bible, and practice the patience of JOB, is no common man, and will, if proven to be true, extort the respect of thousands, who had no respect before. If the Judge has any deliverance to make on this subject, our columns are open.

THERE are indications of trouble in Philadelphia, in the City Treasurer's office. Controller Pattison has addressed a communication to City Treasurer Southworth asking of the latter official an explanation of certain apparent discrepancies between his ledger balances and the cash balances reported as in bank and on hand from month to month. Controller Pattison states that the cash balance reported as in bank and on hand was short of the ledger balance for January $36 914,28, for Febuary $22, 687, 16, for March $67,060 26, for April $79,902 58, and for May (to the 14th), $50,529 37. He also says that instead of daily returns being made by the City Treasurer they are made at irregular periods even days and weeks intervening between the returns.

COLONEL QUAY in his examination before the Riot Committee on Tuesday admitted as substantially correct the evidence given by Representative Lewis Emery, of M'Kean, in regard to the offer made by Mr. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that if the riot bill were revived and passed there would be no oil tax.

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Prominent Divine Accused of Misappropriating Funds.

Injunction Granted to Prevent Interference by Strikers—The Buena Vista Burglary—Deadwood Case—A Cruel Husband, &c., &c.

Criminal Court business will be transacted in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 to-day, with Judge Ewing on the bench. The present term of the court will close on Saturday. The June term will commence early next month.

The marks of the mob which held forth, in the several court rooms on Tuesday were plainly visible on the desks, chairs &c., yesterday.

Nathan Wiley entered suit in ejectment in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, against George J. New, for some property located in Forward township.

Yesterday Thomas Patterson presented a petition in Comm Pleas No. 1 for a habeas corpus to bring into court his two children, Joseph, two years old, and Mary, five years old, and a decision to be made as to their future custodian. Petitioner alleges that Emma Patterson, the mother, by her immoral conduct and evil example, is an unfit character to be entrusted with their guardianship. The writ was issued, and the time of hearing fixed on the 7th of June at 11 o'clock.

SUIT AGAINST STRIKERS.

The coal firm of W. H. Brown entered suit against James Cole, Patrick Coyle, John Guenther, Archy Cowan, F. W. Kildoff, J. Hillary, R. Abyss, John W. Griffith, W. Miller, R. Nickols, C. McNeel, Peter Daniels, Peter Smith, D. Gallagher, R. Johns, Thomas Hilands, John Goodwin Patrick Murray, William Pope, G. W. Minniss and John Cline. The plaintiffs complain that the defendants, who are coal miners, have assembled about their mines and induced men who are working to quit, and by their unlawful acts, threats and menaces they have succeeded in reducing the complainants' force of workmen in said mines from 240 to about 80 men. The plaintiffs asked for a preliminary injunction, which, after being considerably toned down, was granted. It restrains the defendants from trespassing upon, assembling or meeting on the property of plaintiffs, for the purpose of interfering with the miners in their employ. Saturday morning next was fixed for a hearing on a motion to continue the injunction and to grant an injunction as prayed for in the bill.

THE BUENA VISTA BURGLARY.

The motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment in the case of George W. and Alvin Watson, convicted of the Buena Vista burglary, was argued in the Quarter Sessions Court before Judge Kirkpatrick. Messrs. McCormick and Bigham argued for the motion, and District Attorney Robb against it. The principal reason urged was the comments of the District Attorney in his address to the jury. The Court, at the conclusion of the argument, said he failed to see anything in what had been said to shake his opinion of the case. He thought the verdict of guilty was a righteous one, and in accordance with the evidence. "Burglary is one of the crimes," said His Honor, "which I particularly abominate. It ranks almost as high as homicide, for the man who will break into a dwelling house at night is prepared to take the life, if necessary, of any who oppose him. I think it is my duty to the community, therefore, to impose a severe sentence on the prisoners at the bar." The Court then proceeded to sentence each of the prisoners to pay a fine of $1,000, and undergo seven years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

THE DEADWOOD CASE.

The famous Deadwood case was decided in the United States Circuit Court in favor of the plaintiff to the amount of $5,485, being the full amount of the policy with interest. The verdict is subject to questions of law reserved. The circumstances of this case have already been stated, but at present a brief recital of them would not be out of place: During 1877 W. H. Timbin of this city, was shot near Deadwood, Dakota Territory, by John H. Bartonett. His widow sought to recover on a life policy issued by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. The latter refused on the ground that the insured had viriated his policy by removing to an "uncivilized" country and engaging in a duel. This virtually settles the case for the plaintiff.

A CRUEL HUSBAND.

Frances A. Splane was granted a total decree in divorce from Richard Splane. In her testimony before the Commissioner the libellant said: I was married to Richard Splane, October 31, 1867, and left him in August, 1871, on account of cruel treatment. He kept a saloon, and would often get drunk and come in and beat me. If he had a fight with a man outside he would come in and lick me too. One cold night about twelve o'clock he turned me out of the house with nothing on me but my night dress and nothing on my feet. I waited in a hallway of a neighbor's house until daylight, and then went to mother's. He has struck me several times and once he cut me in the back with a knife. Other witnesses testified corroborating the wife's statements, among whom were two young girls who had at different times tried to live with Splane.

MOVE IN THE MOWRY CASE.

M. W. Acheson, Esq., counsel for defendants in the famous Mowry ejectment case, made a motion to strike from the record the rule entered May 24, 1879, by the plaintiff, to take depositions of witnesses to be received in evidence at the trial, for the following reasons: First, that the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants May 17, 1879, and a judgment in favor of defendants was entered upon the verdict May 23, 1879. Second, that the cause is no longer "depending," and there is nothing upon which to found said rule, and the same is wholly irregular. The motion was allowed to be filed.

WANTS HER DOWRY.

Elizabeth Clark, filed a bill in equity against George McKee. The plaintiff is the widow of Benjamin Clark of Wilkins township, who died intestate in September, 1863, and left some property in the Twentieth ward. The property, she says, has been occupied by the heirs as tenants in common, and it is charged that they have realized a large profit from the same, without accounting to plaintiff for her dower. The defendant bought the land at Sheriff's sale, although plaintiff gave due notice of her dower claim prior to the sale.

Princely Farmers.

(From the St. Louis Republican.)

The largest wheat grower in California is Dr. H. J. Glenn, whose ranche in Colusa County embraces 60,000 acres, or about ninety-four square miles of good land, nearly all arable. He has this year 45,000 acres in wheat, which it is estimated will yield 900,000 bushels, worth, at 85 cents a bushel, $765,000. And yet, with failures of crops, which occur about two years out of five, and the heavy interest he is paying on loans, Dr. Glenn is, perhaps, not so well off as an independent farmer, who owns only 100 acres and is out of debt. Nearly all the princely farmers of Illinois of ten years ago have come to bankruptcy, and it will be a wonder if Dr. Glenn escapes that fate. Under the new Constitution, the great ranche owners will have their uncultivated lands assessed at the same value as the cultivated—a provision which will force them to break up their estates and sell them out in small farms.

RADICAL RIOTING.

Graduates of the Jail, Workhouse and Penitentiary Running a Republican Convention.

Knives Brandished, Revolvers Flourished and Blows Struck—Knock Downs, Profanity, Etc.

The Republican County Conventions on Tuesday last was the most disgraceful ever held in Allegheny county. In the Judicial Convention, F. H. Collier was renominated by acclamation for Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 1. For Judge of No. 2 the Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick was also renominated by acclamation, but not until after Judge Fetterman had made a contest on 'Chairman. Judge Fetterman submitted a letter withdrawing his name and declaring his allegiance to the Republican party. In the Prothonotary Convention J. O. Brown was nominated by acclamation. W. J. Glenn was withdrawn before the ballot had proceeded far, and J. M. McClung was withdrawn when Brown had 137 votes to McClung's 50. This convention also elected the following delegates to the Republican State Convention: Senatorial—Forty-second district, Hugh Fleming; Forty-third, Chris L Magee; Forty-fourth, Samuel F. McElroy; Forty-fifth, G. Y. McKee. Legislative—First district, W. Withcrow, Smith Walker, William Greenawalt; Second, W. J. Kennedy, T. M Gillespie; Third; William Cates; Fourth, John Upperman, Andy Fulton, William McClung, Peter Ammon; Fifth, A. H. Rowand, Josiah Speer; Sixth, L. C. McCormick, W. S. Hobson. The delegates are not pledged.

The Coroner Convention was the most disorderly ever held in Allegheny county. A number of delegates and attendants were graduates of the workhouse, jail and penitentiary. Major W. H. Hope, backed by the Grand Army, and W. J. Sloan, backed by the short-haired fraternity, were the candidates. Legislator Flinn was elected Chairman by the Sloan men over H. H. Byram of the *Telegraph* During the first two ballots bruisers frequently approached Hope's delegates with clenched fists, and several blows were struck. During the third ballot a big melee was had on the stage. Four or five heads were punched, and Hope's secretary drew a revolver to prevent the bruisers from snatching his records. Forty persons, in fear of their lives, escaped through the doors, and the whole court room was one surging mass of terrified humanity. Several persons were knocked off the reporters' desks and trampled under foot. A couple of men brandished open knives, and several others flourished revolvers, and the scene much resembled the fearful riots of 1877. Fortunately no blood was spilled and no bones broken. When order was restored the third ballot was announced: Sloan, 129; Hope, 113. Hope declared he was counted out. The Convention adjourned for one hour, and the Hope delegates met meantime and nominated him. He will submit his case to the Republican County Committee. At six the Convention reassembled, and fought, swore and wrangled until quarter of ten o'clock over the Jury Commissioner office, worth $300, when H. O. Sanders was nominated.

The disgraceful proceedings at the Republican Coronial Convention on Tuesday formed the leading topic of conversation in many quarters yesterday. The assertion that some of the attendants were graduates of the jail, Workhouse and Penitentiary was mild compared with the statement made yesterday by Warden Smith of the county jail. Mr. Smith said that he recognized over one hundred ex-convicts in the Convention.

Major Hope yesterday stated that he considered himself fairly nominated and that he will go before the people. He denounced in strong terms the secretary who made his count, and declares that money was freely used in the purchase of delegates. County Treasurer McCallin and Joel Bigham both declared yesterday that Sloan received the nomination fairly. It was asserted also that the city ring and court house ring combined against Sloan. One reason for the fierce fight is said to be the desire of Treasurer McCallin and Prothonotary Kennedy to measure swords. When Brown made the riffle for Prothonotary, Kennedy announced that he would be a candidate for the next Republican nomination for Sheriff. It is said McCallin will also be a candidate for the Shrievalty nomination, and that the two were trying their strength in Tuesday's Coronial Convention.

An idea of the character of a portion of the delegates of the Coroner's Convention on Tuesday may be had from the following: George Neeley, who has been a delegate to Republican Conventions from Marshall township for thirty-five years, and who was a delegate to the Judicial Convention, stepped into the Coroner's Convention in the afternoon, and had his pocket picked of $11 75.

A Mystery Explained.

Parlor scene: Mrs. Brown, who has spent the summer among the White Mountains in search of health, and who seems to have searched the whole mountain side without being able to find a pair of blooming cheeks or an inch of healthful skin: Mrs. White who has remained at home because her husband could not afford to go, but whose fresh complexion and bright eyes seem to have caught their bloom and brightness from mountain breezes.

Mrs. B.—Dear me, Mrs. White, how well you are looking! If you will not think me impertinent, let me ask how you can keep so healtny in this dreadful city? I have been to the White Mountains, go there every summer, in fact, and I can't keep off the doctor's list at that.

Mrs W. (smiling)—I'll tell you the whole secret, Mrs. Brown. You remember how poorly I was last spring, some days even being confined to my bed. Dr.—— told Mr. White to send me to the mountains, but I knew he couldn't afford it, and I tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Its effects were so marvelous that I also tried his Golden Medical Discovery, to cleanse my system. In my opinion, one bottle of the Prescription and the Discovery is better than six weeks of the White Mountains for a sick woman. I have only been out of the city a week during the whole summer; then my husband and I went to Buffalo and stopped at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel. The baths and mechanical apparatus for treating patients were alone worth going to see. Besides our accommodations were better than we had at Long Branch last year, and the drives and scenery are superb. Let me advise you to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and try the Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel next summer instead of the White Mountains.

A Sermon by Telephone.

[Mansfield (O.) Dispatch.]

On last Saturday a wire was strung from the Congressional Church, this city, to the residence of Mrs. R. L. Avery, some distance away, and a Blake transmitting telephone attached to the church end and a Bell receiver at the residence, for the benefit of an invalid lady, who is unable to attend church. It was a perfect success. Every word of the sermon delivered Sunday and Sunday evening were distinctly heard by the old lady. This, we believe, is the first instance on record of receiving a sermon by telephone. Other parties are arranging for a connection for the benefit of uvalids in their families.

Several Patients,

Who considered themselves incurable, receive benefit of Doctor DeBeer's treatment. The Doctor prolongs his visit in Pittsburgh. my28:31&W

IT is reported that Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of General Robert E. Lee, will soon be married to a prominent English merchant of Birmingham.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Ex-Congressman Foster, Hayes' Candidate, the Nominee for Governor.

A Black Eye for the Grant Boom and a Help for Sherman.

Thurman Still Named as Probable Democratic Candidate.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The Republican State Convention met in Music Hall at 11:10 A. M. The Convention was called to order by W. C. Cooper, Chairman of the State Central Committee. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Walden, Hon. Allen T. Brinsmaid of Cleveland, was made Temporary Chairman, and S. N. Field of Columbus, Temporary Secretary. After the election of members of the various committees, the Convention took a recess until 2 P. M.

On reassembling, ex-Governor Dennison was elected Permanent Chairman.

Hon. Richard C. Parsons of Cleveland, nominated Hon. Alphonso Taft a candidate for Governor. Hon. Ben. Eggleston seconded the nomination. Geo. W. Williams (colored), in an eloquent speech followed in favor of Taft.

Gen. Gibson of Seneca county, amid great cheering, nominated Hon. Chas. Foster. In his speech, he recounted the successes of Mr. Foster against the Democracy in Northwestern Ohio and elsewhere, and his speech produced intense enthusiasm among the delegates and audience. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Jackson (colored), of Cleveland.

Gen. J. W. Keifer of Clark county, was also nominated, but was withdrawn.

The Convention then proceeded to balloting.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 554, of which Foster received 280 5-6 and Taft 271 1-6. The announcement of the vote was received with deafening cheers, and on motion of Hon. B. Eggleston, Foster's nomination was made unanimous.

The following nominations were then made: For Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Lewis Seasongood of Cincinnati; Andrew Hickenlooper of Cincinnati; General Samuel H. Hurst of Chillicothe, and Col. A. S. McClure of Wooster. While the ballot was progressing the name of Hurst was withdrawn, and at the close of the ballot, McClure's name was also withdrawn. The announcement of these changes caused the transfer of a number of votes, and when the final announcement was made, the ballot stood as follows: Hickenlooper, 390; Seasongood, 131. The former's nomination was made unanimous.

After the selection of Lieutenant Governor, the committee which had been appointed to wait on Mr. Foster appeared, bringing that gentleman with them. His appearance on the platform caused a lively exhibition of enthusiasm throughout the vast auditorium. His speech was quite lengthy, but its points were loudly applauded.

Following is the remainder of the ticket nominated: Judge of the Supreme Court, W. W. Johnson of Lawrence; Attorney General, George K. Nash of Franklin; Auditor of State, John Foglevee of Clark.

The rules were suspended and the Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, which was adopted.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the report of the Committee on Resolutions:

First—Resolved, That the Republican party of Ohio, reaffirming the cardinal doctrines of its adopted faith, as heretofore proclaimed, especially pledges itself anew to the maintenance of free suffrage, equal rights, the unity of the nation and the supremacy of the National Government in all matters placed by the Constitution under its control.

Second—Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to the people, in the exercise of their power through the ballot box, to arrest the mad career of the party now controlling both branches of Congress under the domination of a majority of men lately in arms against the Government, and now plotting to regain, through the power of legislation, the prize which they lost in the field, namely, the establishment of State sovereignty by the overthrow of National supremacy.

Third—Resolved, That the Democratic party having committed itself to an attempt to break up the Government by refusing to appropriate to their legitimate objects the public moneys already collected from the people unless the Executive shall give his official signature to measures which he conscientiously disapproves, measures plainly intended to allow free course to fraud, violence and corruption in the national elections and to impair the constitutional supremacy of the nation, deserves the signal condemnation of every honest and law abiding citizen.

Fourth—Resolved, That the present extra session of Congress, compelled by Democratic conspirators, has been prolonged beyond all possible excuse, not only to the depletion of the Treasury, but also to the grave detriment of every industrial and commercial interest of the country; to uncalled for agitation of several question: by persistent efforts in hostility to the resumption of specie payments, already happily accomplished; by constantly tampering with a currency system unsurpassed in the world; by reopening and stimulating sectional controversy, especially through the avowed determination to repeal all war legislation, and by seeking to inaugurate a reactionary revolution, designed to restore full power to a solid South in the affairs of the Government.

Fifth—Resolved, That the financial administration of the Government by the Republican party in accomplishing the great work of the resumption of specie payment, in restoring our currency to par value, in greatly reducing the burden of the National debt, in refunding a large proportion of the same at a rate of interest one-third less than the former rate, thereby alone saving to the Treasury thirteen million dollars a year, and in enhancing the National credit to a standing never before attained, is a source of just pride to the Republicans of Ohio, and deserves the warm approbation of the American people.

Sixth—Resolved, That this perpetual disturbance of the country in response to the conciliatory measures of the administration, should, by the judgment of the people, be thoroughly condemned.

Seventh—Resolved, That the Democratic Legislature of Ohio, going on from bad to worse, from the O'Connor reforms of our public institutions resulting in scandals unnumbered and mischiefs unmeasured, to outrageous attempts to revise and reverse the will of the people as declared by their suffrage, foisting upon them legislative usurpation, defeated candidates for local offices in place of those duly elected by lawful and unquestioned ballots cast in the interest of honest and decent home Government, merits the most indignant rebuke of every intelligent voter of the State.

Eighth—Resolved, That the memories of our dead heroes who gave their lives to save the nation from destruction, protest against the expulsion of their living comrades from public offices to gratify the partisan purposes of the dominant party in Congress.

Ninth—Resolved, That we send greeting to the President of the United States and our Republican members of Congress, and we cordially thank and honor them for the firm and patriotic stand they have taken in opposition to the designs of the majority of the present Congress, and we hereby pledge them our earnest and undivided support.

The nominations proceeded, and Joseph Turney of Cuyahoga county, was nominated for State Treasurer. James Fullington was nominated for Board of Public Works.

The Convention, at 8:15, adjourned *sine die*.

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

STILL PREDICTING THURMAN WILL TAKE THE NOMINATION.

(Cincinnati Enquirer Special.)

WASHINGTON, May 27.—It matters not who the Republicans nominate, it will not change Senator Thurman's friends from their desire to secure for him the Democratic nomination. The Senator made up his mind after Bishop made his recent trip to New York, that Bishop had formed alliances in that city inimical to his political future. He believes, and his friends likewise, that Tilden wants Bishop nominated, and, moreover, wants him defeated, so as to have the strong impression made upon the National Nominating Convention that the West is lost to the Democracy, and that the only salvation for the Democrats is with a solid South and New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. This

LEFT THURMAN BUT ONE RECOURSE,

and that to lead the battle in his own State, or sit quietly down and allow himself to be scuttled by the leader of the Eastern wing of the Democracy. He reasons in this wise: "If I go into the Ohio canvass as the Democratic standard bearer, I have no more to lose by defeat than by the defeat of Bishop. If I lead the fight myself, it will at all events be an honest effort on my part to carry Ohio for the Democrats; but if I do not lead it, I let go by default what otherwise I might have saved." Now, I happen to know as a matter of fact that Judge Thurman does not want to see Sherman nominated. Indeed, if there is any one thing which will induce him to decline to be a candidate, it will be Sherman's nomination. He appreciates that with Sherman as a rival he will have to make a fight

WITH TREMENDOUS ODDS AGAINST HIM,

and that he will be making a canvass in which the money of the National Banks will play no small or unimportant factor. Hence, personally, Thurman would infinitely prefer that either Taft or Foster should head the Republican ticket. It matters not whether Sherman be the nominee of the Republican Convention or not, it will not alter the determination of Thurman's friends to push him for the Democratic nomination.

ANOTHER EXODUS,

From the Lower Oil Regions to the Bradford District.

Its Novel Effect in Purifying the Moral Atmosphere of Butler County.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

MILLERSTOWN, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., May 25, 1879.

The exodus of darkies from the South scarcely exceeds in foolishness the exodus of families and parts of families from this lower oil country to the Bradford district. It is true that the abandonment of

THOUSANDS OF OIL WELLS

here makes it necessary for some move to be made to keep the wolf from the door—an animal, by the way, that has never become troublesome in the oil country until recently—but the Bradford "idee" is a wonderfully ill-judged method of driving the critter away. I make no doubt that in the near future subscriptions will be called for in your own and other cities to feed the multitude now and for months past flocking to Bradford. Pumpers, thrown out of employment, go there, knowing that the wells there are all flowing wells. Drillers also go in troops, although not one in twenty can hope for employment. All these of necessity sacrifice cosy and comfortable little homes, where for years the monthly advent of from sixty to eighty dollars in wages furnished comforts without stint, and sustained a careless, happy existence, that knew no thought of to-morrow and no borrowed trouble concerning a possible rainy day. The scanty proceeds of forced sales of house and furniture will not last forever, and then the trouble will begin. The more provident are seeking homes in the West and hundreds have settled on the lands of Kansas, Nebraska and Texas, exercising their pre-emption, homestead and timber culture rights, and growing up with the country will increase and multiply and flourish like green bay trees. It is a noticeable fact, however, that the exodus does not

PURIFY THE MORAL ELEMENT

of this classic county. One of our Judges in charging a Grand Jury recently felt called upon to congratulate the jury and the county upon the return of the county to the good old anti-petroleum days, remarking, that with the discovery of oil and the influx of strangers the percentage of crime was so greatly increased and that with the withdrawal of the foreign element peace and purity now again prevailed. And then the same jury was so inconsiderate as to go to their room and forthwith find true bills against one old stager of the county for rape and incestuous fornication; against another for horse stealing; a third for larceny of wool; three for burglary and housebreaking; another for an attempt to poisen her husband—all old settlers. Which the same only show that wickedness is not particularly cosmopolitan nor virtue indigenous to Butler county soil. The good and bad are found everywhere all mixed up.

IMPORTANT CASE ON TRIAL.

Reference to court reminds me that an important case is now on trial at Butler, in which the possession of the Graff farm on which the famous Great Leather well and a dozen other "great" wells were struck in 1877, is the point at issue. Dr. Bradin, brother of Judge Bradin, is plaintiff, and the lessees of Peter Graff of Buffalo furnace, are defendants. Hon. Charles McCandless, Hon. John M. Greer, Hon. L. Z. Mitchell and other subsidiary attorneys represent the Doctor, while Hon. John M. Thompson and others make defense. The Honorables are in a majority for the plaintiff, but at this writing are not making much headway, owing to an insufficient description of property in their precipe.

The venerable Mr. Graff is in attendance, and a noble specimen of manhood he is. He has made a most successful battle in life and is now crowned with riches which his honesty, frugality and industry deserve, and with honor which should be the portion of all men who raise up children with good, sound Democracy as he has done, and can say with him that he has one son in the Legislature who cannot be bribed nor intimidated. He is proud of the Honorable Ed. as well he may be, if on that score alone. He also says that he wants to see the Democracy of the old Keystone State, at the next election, transfer the mantle of old Square Timber to the shoulders of D O Barr, of Pittsburgh, whom he justly characterizes as "the prince of good fellows, and as good a man for the place as the State affords," which I find to be the universal sentiment extant among Democrats everywhere, and most heartily concurred in by JOHN.

Stanley-Hazen Quarrel.

(Phila. Times.)

The finding in the Stanley court-martial is said to be not guilty, with extenuating circumstances, or words to that effect. That is to say, the court is understood mildly to reprove General Stanley for posting General Hazen as "a coward and a liar," but to express no opinion as to whether the epithets were just. It is also said that General Hazen is not pleased with this result which really does not appear to be entirely complimentary to him. Perhaps he will have an opportunity by and by to obtain a definite expression of opinion, if that is what he wants, upon his conduct at Shiloh and elsewhere.

As Others see Us.

(Troy Times.)

The scholars in a Binghamton school having been given the dangerous privilege of writing about any person in the room, one little chap was smart enough to get a hit at the teacher in behalf of his fellows in this wise: "Miss—— —— is a small woman, about half as tall as Barnum's giant. She jerks the boys around and thinks she's smart, but she don't get there." The privilege has been rescinded.

PRUDENTLY break up your cold by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for Sore Lungs and Throats and a certain curative for Coughs.

HARRISBURG.

The Stationery Committee Submit a Report to the House.

Great Extravagance Charged in Its Distribution.

Poor Prospects for the Proposed Industrial School for Pittsburgh.

SENATE.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, MAY 28.—A resolution was offered and adopted that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday it be to meet again on Monday evening next.

The General Revenue bill was reported with amendments.

The act relative to the Western Penitentiary and making an appropriation therefore passed third reading.

Also, the act making an appropriation for the salaries of the officers of the Western Penitentiary, and for books and stationery for prisoners; also, providing for the payment of certain bonded indebtedness passed third reading and are now in the hands of the Governor awaiting his signature.

The act making an appropriation for the salaries of officers, wages of employes and insurance for the Western Penn Hospital was laid over for the present by request of Senator Gazzam, because the attendance this morning was rather slim and considerable opposition was manifested by some of the Senators. It will undoubtedly pass when all the members are present.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BURTON, Chairman of the Committee to investigate alleged abuses in distributing stationery to members, submitted a report. It reflects severely on the manner in which stationery and other supplies have been given out, and charges recklessness and extravagance. As a result of the investigation it is claimed twenty thousand dollars have already been saved, the amount of stationery and contingent expenses of the House not being half as high as last year.

The Chief Clerk who is supposed to have this business (stationery) under his control never examines the stationery on its delivery, nor requires his subordinate officers to do so; nor do they compare it with the bill rendered to see if it agrees in kind, quantity and quality. The fulfillment of the contracts is left entirely to the integrity and care of the contractors, and is within their power to commit almost any irregularities without fear of detection. We have been unable to find a single instance during the last four years in which the officers of the House exercised any supervision over the stationery after its delivery; and although we are not prepared to say, from the evidence produced, that actual frauds have been committed, we can safely say that if they have not, it has not been for want of abundant opportunity.

In the afternoon session, the following bills passed third reading:

Act to authorize Banks and Saving Institutions to divide their capital stock into shares of par value of not less than fifty dollars.

Act to secure to operatives and laborers engaged in and about coal mines and manufactories of iron and steel, the payment of their wages at regular intervals, and in lawful money.

Act for the assessment and collection in cities of the third class of the cost of grading, paving, curbing and improving streets heretofore improved and running in whole or part through rural districts.

Act in relation to finances in second class cities.

The act to establish industrial schools was defeated.

Mr. DAVIS read in place a bill providing for payment to the State of unclaimed deposits in Savings Banks as passed first reading. The object is to increase State revenue.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ANOTHER BOISTEROUS TIME IN THE HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, May 28.—This was another noisy day. Speaker Long, who handles the House with ability, was several times put about to maintain order. Capt. Gillespie, during some of the noisy times this morning, took up to the Speaker's desk a large bright horse pistol, nearly half a yard long. The Speaker raised it and shook it around and asked the House if they wanted him to use that. It created great laughter.

There was considerable fillibustering and a stretching out of votes and motions to avoid reaching a vote on one of the many local option bill now before the House.

WRONG VOTES.

Just before the noon adjournment on one of these motions to reconsider, it was found that half a dozen names were recorded as having voted when they were not present. Graff of Armstrong, called attention to the vote recorded for Noble of Bedford, who was not in his seat, and D. B. Anderson, the other Bedford member, stated that Noble was at home attending a funeral. Graff, Provins and others wanted the vote taken over, but there seemed to be great opposition to that, and it was finally dropped, although not without considerable growling.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PITTSBURGH.

Waring, the oil man, is here trying to have the bill passed establishing an industrial school in Pittsburgh; only $50,000 is asked. The temper of the House is against branching out in any new ideas. They have cut down the appropriations some $350,000 within the last few days, and are really attempting to come within the guide and rule of reason. If the Treasury was in a good condition there would not be votes enough found against many of the measures to defeat them, but the present time is unfavorable.

There seems to be a growing desire to abolish many of the ornamental boards and commissions that still flourish in spite of the new Constitution. The State Board of Agriculture seems to be one of the things that is set up for sacrifice soon. Senator Schnatterly gave it a dab in the Senate this morning. Senator Tom Cooper of Delaware, was the champion for the Board. The Secretary of the Board lives in Cooper's town, and it is a matter of personal interest to him.

WESTMORELAND POOR HOUSE

bill was called up by Mr. Warden, and passed to second reading. Their building burned down last winter, and this bill is to authorize the Commissioners to rebuild, or fix up their bonds in a way satisfactory to the Court, which has drawn the legal lines on them strictly. Judge Logan thinks County Commissioners ought to obey the law, as well as everybody else. That's right. "Logan is the friend of the white man."

Chris Magee arrived here this morning, looking as bland and mild as if there never had been a Republican row in Pittsburgh.

Wolfe was engaged all day on his report.

General McCandless and E. R. Worrell are up from Philadelphia.

THE EXCURSION ON DECORATION DAY.

Over one hundred members have agreed to go from here to Gettysburg on Friday—Decoration day. The House will adjourn on Thursday night to allow members to start early on Friday.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to leave oil out of the tax bill altogether, put the three cent per ton tax back on anthracite coal, and reduce the tax on bituminous coal to one cent per ton. They have increased the taxes on the banks from three to six mills, with an option of paying eight mills and be relieved from all local taxation. These alterations in the bill, together with those proposed by the House, will it is thought, raise one million additional revenue to what already comes in.

THE RIOT COMMITTEE

held their final meeting this morning, so far as taking testimony is concerned. Billy Flinn of Allegheny, who had refused to go on the stand before, stepped up to the Captain's office and took the oath. He got a little white lime out to put on Rumberger, stating that R. had told him on the cars coming down here that he had come to Harrisburg for two things; one was to vote for Long for Speaker, and the other was to go for the Riot bill. The report will be made in the morning. Wolfe will no doubt spread himself on his report. His wife is here. She always comes when Wolfe is to do something big. They have been married nearly twenty years, and are like a pair of lovers. She used to come when Wolfe had his local option fights, and encourage him from the ladies' gallery. Then she was a thin, pale, big-nosed, big-eyed woman, who looked about with a nervous, jerky manner; now she is fat and pink and white and plump, and Wolfe seems very proud of her. He intends to make the fight of the session evidently from these preparations, so look out for him to-morrow.

PROVINS OF FAYETTE,

made a gallant little fight on the Morristown appropriation. He stood up, called the yeas and nays, and resisted by every motion he could the appropriation of $180,000 additional to the $600,000 already voted to that institution for its erection. John Rice, the Republican contractor, last year turned all his men in and beat us out of two Democratic members. The withdrawal of the funds for further improvements will do two things; first it will save the State $170,000 in clean cash, and second it will be the means of our getting back a couple of our Democratic members from Montgomery county. That was good enough work for one man; he can afford to brag on that record. J. C.

BRIBERY.

Wolfe's Committee Closes Its Labors Yesterday.

A Report of the Results of the Investigation to be Made To-Day.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, May 28.—The Bribery Investigation Committee were in session this morning and closed the case absolutely by the examination of a number of witnesses. Representatives Cargill, Maneely, Flinn and Hall of Philadelphia, together with Dr. Shoemaker of Harrisburg were examined.

Mr. Flinn replied to all the formal questions in the negative. He also testified that Mr. Rumberger informed him before the House was organized that he would do two things as a member of the Legislature viz: vote for the Riot bill and for H. M. Long for Speaker.

Mr. Hall of Philadelphia, testified that he never agreed to support the Riot bill in consideration of the office of Speaker. He called upon Mr. Kemble at his bank in Philadelphia and was informed by the latter that he had drafted a bill for taxing oil and wanted witness to support it. The witness replied that he questioned the constitutionality of taxing oil and therefore didn't promise to vote for it. He had never talked of the Riot bill, and made no promise and entered into no bargain about the bill or Speakership. While in Florida for the benefit of his health he learned with surprise that a Riot bill had been introduced and referred to the committee of which he was chairman, but was sent to the Committee of Ways and Means. He returned here on February 27th last against the advice of his physician solely to oppose the passage of this bill.

Dr. Shoemaker of Harrisburg, and Dr. Bennett of Clearfield, were called and answered "no" to questions. The first named said he understood from rumor that there was money in the bill, but never approached a member corruptly.

Mr. Wolfe asked leave, which was granted, to place the Orwig and Kelly affidavits in the *Record*.

The committee then closed their examination of witnesses absolutely, and the report will probably be submitted to-morrow.

THE OLD WORLD.

Sherburs Wins in the Derby Races.

The Panama Aspinwall Route Adopted by Darien Congress.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A SUBSIDY TO BE PAID THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, May 28.—The terms of the Indo-Afghan treaty provide for the payment of a subsidy to the Ameer of £60,000 annually.

The Derby was won by Sherburs. The betting was twenty to one against the winner, which was ridden by Fordham. Uncas was scratched yesterday. Much disappointment was manifested by Americans who attended the race in large numbers at the withdrawal of Lorillard's Uncas. There was great excitement. A large crowd was present.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, May 28.—Four hundred to two hundred pounds on Hanlan was taken to-day. Hanlan, while practicing to-day grounded on a reef splitting his boat, which, however, will be repaired in a day.

FRANCE.

A DECISION ARRIVED AT BY THE CANAL CONGRESS.

PARIS, May 28.—The Committee on Technical questions of the Canal Congress has adopted by a vote of 20 against 9 the Panama Aspinwall route without locks.

The majority of the committee to whom was referred the demand of the government for authority to prosecute Paul De Cassagnac for articles in the *Pays* attacking the government, favor prosecution.

Ladies, Delicate and Feeble.

Those languid tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheek; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. Will you heed this? See "Proverbs." my31:2t W

Rheumatism and Mercurial Diseases.

Wounds and Sores treated at home in the same manner as at the Hot Springs. Address, Doctor De Boer, St. Charles Hotel. my28:31&W

$160,000 Going a-Begging.

At the last June Distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery Company a worthy but impecunious coal merchant of New Orleans drew, for ten dollars invested, one hundred thousand dollars. There are just as good opportunities for some one offered under the management of Generals Beauregard and Early, at New Orleans, on June 17th next. For further information, address M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans. w&W

WASHINGTON.

Another Phase Put in the Conway Interview with Mr. Hayes.

He Denies the Report he Would Extend Government Aid to Encourage the Exodus.

A DAMPER THROWN ON THE COLORED EXODUS.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The declared intention to proceed with chartered boats to remove negroes from the Mississippi Valley under the alleged advice and promised protection of the President created much indignation among members of the Mississippi and Louisiana delegations. Several members representing these delegations have called on the President since the publication of the Conway interview and protested against the use made of his name in the matter. The President, however, assured those calling upon him in connection with the affair, that he had not advised any one to make such a movement.

Representatives King, Ellis and Gibson of Louisiana, to-day, in a conversation with President Hayes on the subject, represented to him that from the report of his declarations with regard to the exodus, the impression would be created that he (the President) favored the exodus and would extend Government aid in furtherance of it. The reply of the President was in substance that nothing whatever had transpired in his interview which could bear such a construction. His only declaration was that the navigation of the Mississippi river should be free and must remain unmolested. The President expressed the opinion that while any citizen, white or colored, had a perfect right to emigrate from one part of the country to another, it would certainly be very unfortunate for large masses of colored people to proceed to any one particular section of the country, and if they saw fit to remove, it would, in his opinion, be better if they could be generally settled throughout the entire country. He expressed no opinion as to the policy or wisdom of the present Southern exodus. Upon being informed by Mr. King that an impression was being conveyed among the colored people of his district that the Government would sustain them in migrating westward, the President said there was no foundation whatever for the circulation of such an idea. He regards the story as being unfortunate, inasmuch as it might tend to mislead those contemplating emigration.

FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

Contradiction is authorized of the statement, several times printed, that the President has decided not to approve the findings of the Court of Inquiry in the Fitz John Porter case, and that he will refer them for examination and revision to the Judge Advocate General of the army.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

All army promotions which have been suspended in the Committee on Military Affairs, while awaiting the Senate's recent action on the legal question raised in regard to them, were to-day reported back to that body in executive session, and placed upon the calendar with the committee's recommendation that they be confirmed.

THE WALLACE COMMITTEE.

The Wallace Committee to-day examined T. J. Mackey, Circuit Judge in South Carolina, but nothing new or interesting was elicited. He supported the Hayes and Hampton ticket and all the Democratic nominees, and side by side with Hampton canvassed the State for Hayes; but he voted for Tilden, endorsing on his ballot as a reason for doing so that bayonets were brought to the polls to secure the election of Hayes. The witness wished to say that the jury of State courts composed wholly of Republicans, would convict the most prominent Republican who should wrong a Democrat, and a Democrat jury would convict the most prominent Democrat who would wrong a Republican.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM.

The Democratic Caucus Committee held a quiet conference last night on the political situation in Congress. Members of the committee concede that it will not be possible to adjourn without making the usual appropriations. The great bulk of the party in Congress are in favor of fighting it out with the President, and refusing to appropriate a cent so long as he insists upon his right to interfere in elections with bayonets, Supervisors and Marshals, and refuses to consent to the repeal of the test oath law. But, while the party is almost solid in this opposition, there are just enough dissatisfied ones to make it impossible to carry out this policy. Alex. Stephens has as good as said that he will not vote to adjourn without providing the appropriations, even if the caucus should so decide; and Felton and Speer of Georgia, Wells of Missouri, Cutler of New Jersey, Covert and Bliss of New York, and Morse of Massachusetts, are understood to have said almost as much. Under these circumstances, the Conference Committee will hardly advise a protracted fight at this time. The indications are that the Democrats will decide to pass a joint resolution extending the appropriations for six months, with a proviso specifying that none of the army appropriations shall be used to move troops to any polling place, and that none of appropriations of the Judicial Department shall be expended on Supervisors and Marshals. If the President signs this, then Congress will adjourn and await the judgement of the people at the fall elections as to whether the fight shall be continued next winter.

HAZEN-STANLEY MATTER.

The President has asked for the record in the Hazen-Stanley Court-martial case, and the papers have been sent him, notwithstanding the decision of the Secretary of War, that under Article 109 of the Articles of War, the President had not the power to review proceedings. The President asked for the record for his information, without assuming any authority in the premises, and General Sherman sent it to him. This action excites much comment among army officers. Hazen has been anxious that the President should review the proceedings, as he knows the President is friendly to him. Stanley has been equally anxious that the matter should not reach his hands. Under the decision of the Secretary of War the President has nothing to do with the case, but his opinion may have some influence with General Sherman, whose approval is final.

HONORING A POET.

Brilliant Centennial Celebrations in Memory of Tom Moore.

Eloquent Orations Delivered and Many of His Poems Read.

LONDON, May 28.—The Moore Centenary celebration passed off brilliantly in Dublin. Lord O'Hogan delivered the oration. An ode, composed by D F. McCarthy, was read, and a grand fancy ball given in the evening by the Lord Mayor. There were also speeches in Belfast and various other Irish towns and in Liverpool.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the poet Moore was celebrated in the Academy of Music this evening. One of the principal features of the entertainment was the rendering of a number of Irish melodies by a large chorus and orchestra. Richard O'Gorman delivered an address upon the life and works of Moore, and poems were read by John Savage and R. H. Stoddard.

The beautiful Prospect Park is crowded to-day with the residents of Brooklyn and New York who gathered to witness the ceremonies attending the presentation of the bust of Tom Moore to the City of Brooklyn by the St. Patrick's Society. The exercises were of an interesting character.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—The centenary of Tom Moore was celebrated at the Academy of Music to-night which was crowded to its full capacity and many were unable to gain admission. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental music, all compiled for the occasion from Moore's melodies. Hon. M. A. O'Connor of South Carolina was the orator.

The several Orders of the Catholic Knighthood were present in uniform, and hundreds of ladies participated in the celebration.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 28.—The hundreth anniversary of the birth of Tom Moore was celebrated by a grand banquet at the Peabody hotel to-night. The occasion was one of general enjoyment, being interspersed with addresses and singing. Fully a hundred ladies and gentlemen participated.

RECORD OF CRIME.

Lawlessness in West Virginia and Kentucky.

Wholesale Lynching Feared in Tennessee.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN WETZEL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 26.—The *Intelligencer* will publish to-morrow an account of the recent doings of the so called vigilants of Wetzel county, this State, who style themselves Red Men. They attacked the house of a man named Husenbaugh, breaking the windows by throwing stones, injuring his wife and children severely and served notice on the man to leave the county within a certain time or they would hang him. Husenbaugh's crime is not stated.

Ellen Kendall was notified to leave the county within three days or she would be hung to the same tree John Wallace was lynched from. Her crime consisted in refusing to keep company with one of the gang. The town of Littleton has been served notice by this gang that a summary vengeance awaits it on account of the sympathy the people manifested to those aggrieved by the visits of the Red men. A Justice of the Peace of Wetzel county was warned to leave the State within three days, which order he hastily obeyed. Threats and warnings against other parties have been made, and general fear and lawlessness pervades the county.

MYSTERIOUS ASSASSINATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 26.—A *Courier-Journal* special from Riverton, Ky., says the Underwood war has again broken out on Upper Tygart's creek, in Carter county. Elva Underwood, while peacefully at work in a corn field near his home, was shot in ambush, on Thursday, and when his children hastened to him they found him in a dying condition. His chest was perforated by two balls. George Underwood, Elva's father, was also killed in a similar manner, and Jesse has entered the field as the avenger of his family's wrongs. It is feared there will be a fearful amount of bloodshed, and farmers up in that neighborhood, afraid of becoming the victims of some assassin's ball, are forsaking their fields. Information was received from Breathitt county that Andrew Carpenter, white, while peacefully at work in his vineyard, was shot by an unknown party in ambush. Fears are entertained there that this is but the forerunner of more bloodshed.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AND PROSPECTIVE LYNCHING IN MURFREESBORO.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 28.—On Saturday and yesterday fourteen men, four whites and ten blacks, were arrested near Murfreesboro on the charge of having been guilty of burglary, robbery, arson and murder. Great excitement has since prevailed, and things have looked rather stormy for the prisoners, the indignation of the public having been stimulated by the confession of John Hall and Burrel Smith that they were together at the killing of Major Pugh about a week ago. Things have taken such a serious turn that in answer to dispatches from the authorities, Governor Marks went to Murfreesboro this afternoon, and to-night delivered a strong speech, urging the people to join with him in an honest, earnest effort to uphold and enforce the law. The removal of the prisoners to the adjoining county for safe keeping had been suggested. He wanted to confer with and rely upon the people to guard their own prisoners. He intended to give them every assistance in his power to enforce, uphold and vindicate the law. He plead with them not to stain his administration by a violation of law. He plead with them in the most forcible manner to let the law take its course, pledging them a special term of the Criminal Court for the purpose of having immediate trial. Four prominent citizens also made speeches in favor of law. The crowd manifested impatience when the trial would be set. The Governor left Murfreesboro at ten o'clock. The success of the mission is a question upon which there is a diversity of opinion.

Foremost Citizens.

[Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.]

Scene—Main street, Bodie. *Dramatis personæ:* An old resident and a new arrival. Time, 4 P. M.

O. R.—There goes Jack Dalling.

N. A.—Who's he?

O. R.—One of our first citizens. Haven't you heard tell of him?

N. A.—No.

O. R.—Why, he killed Tom Wilkins. He's a prominent saloon man. There's Bill Thompson stepping up to speak to him.

N. A.—Who's Thompson?

O. R.—One of our leading citizens. Haven't you hear tell of him?

N. A.—No.

O. R.—That's queer. Why, he killed Sandy Sowens and Aleck Haggis and put Pete Scagg's eye out in one night. He's a prominent saloon man, too. Hullo, they've stopped to speak to Abe Dickey.

N. A.—Who's Dickey?

G. R.—Oh, he don't amount to nothing.

N. A.—Never killed any one, I suppose.

O. R.—He kill any one! Pshaw! he wouldn't kill nobody. Hullo! By thunder, them three's havin' a spat. Hunt yer hole, stranger, their pullin' their pops!

[They hunt their holes. Rapid firing ensues and ceases. Old resident and new arrival emerge from under a stove and seek information.]

Time, 8 P. M.

O. R.—I tell you the camp ought to be proud o' that feller Abe Dickey. He's got nerve. I hope the boys will turn out big at the double funeral. I used to know Abe's brother in the States. He comes of a gritty family. Wonder what his bail 'll be?

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificate by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See "Proverbs," in another column. my31:2t W

If You Have No Bathing Facilities,

Or desire a portable bath with heating apparatus for your own use, apply for circular of Doctor De Beer's Bath, costing $8 or $15. It can be used before purchasing if desired. my28:31&W

RELIEF FOR PURCELL.

Address of Cardinal McCloskey and Distinguished Clergy.

United Action Asked to Liquidate the Archbishop's Debts

NEW YORK, May 28.—Address of His Eminence, Cardinal McCloskey, the Archbishops and Bishops assembled in New York, May 26, 1879, in behalf of Archbishop Purcell.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Catholic Church throughout the United States:

VENERABLE AND BELOVED BRETHREN: In addressing you concerning the financial embarrassments of Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, it is not our intention to appeal to your sympathies which we know are already sufficiently aroused. The facts of the case have touched our hearts with an eloquence that needs no enforcement, neither is it our intention to pass any verdict, whether of blame or of vindication on the causes which have led to this deplorable state of things. No one needs to be assured that the integrity of the Venerable Archbishop Purcell is above reproach or suspicion, and it would serve no practical purpose to enter into any discussion of the administration of his business.

And we desire that it should be most distinctly understood that our present action is no recognition of any obligation resting on the Catholic clergy or people of the United States to assume any responsibility in regard to the debts of any ecclesiastical person or body whatever, that may at any time be insolvent or embarrassed. The Catholic Church in the United States forms no corporate organization. Each diocese is responsible for its own financial administration. Nor do we, even in the present case, assume any responsibility whatever, or in any way engage ourselves to discharge the indebtedness or any portion of it. Burdened as all our dioceses and parishes are, either with debts of their own or with works of charity and religion, to be carried on or to be inaugurated, any such action would evidently be rash and unwarrantable. Nor do we intend that our action in the present case shall stand as a precedent for the future. It would be an injustice to ourselves and our successors, and to all ecclesiastical debtors and creditors, that any such expectation should be entertained. Our procedure is one of charity, of willingness to assist Archbishop Purcell, and to second the efforts of his own clergy, and is for the present case alone. All this being distinctly understood, we now proceed to lay before you the results of our deliberations.

At a meeting called by his Eminence, Cardinal McCloskey, and held at his residence on the evening of May 26, there were present all the archbishops and bishops who had assisted at the dedication of the new cathedral, with the exception of a very few whom their duties had called from the city before the meeting. A letter was read from Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of Propaganda, in Rome, expressing his gratification at the evidences already given of the willingness of Catholics of the United States to come to the aid of the venerable Archbishop of Cincinnati in his great distress, and giving earnest encouragement to the same. A statement was then read by Rev. Dr. Gallaghan, Secretary of Archbishop Purcell, showing, from figures of the assignee, the real amount of liabilities, assets and indebtedness, and measures that had already been taken and might now be counted on toward arriving at a practical solution.

Then follows the statement of assets and liabilities, and the address continues as follows:

Accepting the payment of fifty per cent. as a basis of settlement to which the creditors are disposed to come when they are assured of payment of the remainder, and making the widest allowance for the doubtful character of a portion of the notes, the payment of which is not counted on at all, it will be seen that the indebtedness of the Archbishop of Cincinnati will be reduced to a million and a half dollars.

While the Catholic clergy and the laity of the whole country are moving in the unity of Catholic faith and charity to the aid of the diocese of Cincinnati, the faithful of this diocese will be inspired, without doubt, to do a most generous part in relieving their good Archbishop of his heavy burden. In the past we know that they have not been idle. Their great zeal and courage in the calamity that has fallen upon their diocese are well known and deserve all praise. Many of the more wealthy have subscribed a thousand dollars; congregational and individual donations have amounted to thousands of dollars; committees have been organized to relieve suffering creditors; diocesan debt societies are multiplying from day to day to hasten the extinction of the debt. What has been done in the past is a bright omen of successful work in the future. The co-operation of all the Catholics of the country will but enlarge the noble

WASHINGTON.

Republicans Determined to Obstruct the Business of Congress.

Action of the House Committee on the Electoral Vote.

FALLING TO PIECES.

Mr. Hayes has decided to forego his pet idea of keeping his Cabinet co-existent with his official term, and will permit Secretary McCrary to retire, and will give him the Judgeship of the United States Circuit Court of the Eighth circuit district, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Dillon, who has decided to accept the new Chair of Law recently established at the Columbia University of New York. The appointment, however, is not to go into effect until September next, and meanwhile Secretary McCrary will remain at his post, and his successor will not be chosen until the fall. As yet Mr. Hayes has made no selection for the vacancy which will then be created in his Cabinet; but the impression is that it will be given to a Southern man. There is some talk that Ex-Governor Hartranft of Pennsylvania, may be the successor. Nothing, definite, however, will be immediately decided upon. The Republicans of the Northwest, who think they are entitled to a place in the Cabinet circle, have presented to Mr. Hayes the name of ex-Senator Ramsey of Minnesota.

FORTUNATE OFFICEHOLDER.

Hon. William Hunter, Second Assistant Secretary of State, to-day celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment as clerk in the State Department by Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State under Jackson, May 22, 1829. Hunter was twenty-one years old at the time, and his father was a Senator of Rhode Island. Since then he has been promoted through the several grades, having been appointed Second Assistant Secretary of State, the position he now holds, when it was created during the war. At several different times he has acted as Secretary of State during an interim in that office.

HOW THE FATHERS OF THE REPUBLIC LOOKED ON IT.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In connection with the veto of the bill to prevent military interference at elections, the following bill, which was introduced in the House in 1800 by John Marshall of Virginia, subsequently Chief Justice, has been fished out of the musty tomes of the House to show that in 1800 the representatives of the people had as much respect for the liberties of the people as the majority which now controls the popular branch. The bill was passed on the 14th of March, 1800, but was not acted on by the Senate. Its title and text in full is as follows:

An act to prevent the interference of any military force in certain elections.

Be it Enacted, &c., That it shall be unlawful for any military force of the United States to appear ground or embodied at the place or on the day of holding an election for electors of the President and Vice President of the United States, or any Member of Congress, or of the Governor, or of a Member of the Legislature of any State, or in any manner to interfere with such elections.

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, if any body of troops shall be stationed in the neighborhood of where such election may be held, and notice thereof be given in writing to any person or persons holding the same to their commanding officer, it shall be his duty in a special manner to superintend their conduct on that day so as to prevent any violation of this act; and for that purpose detain them in camp unless it shall be signified to him in writing by the officer or officers presiding over or conducting such election that the vicinity of such troops will incommode or may overawe the voters, and that he is requested to remove them to such convenient distance, not exceeding one mile, as in such notice may be prescribed, in which case it shall be the duty of the officer to conform to the request contained in such notice, provided always that it shall be lawful for such officer to leave at the proper station such guard as may be necessary for the protection of the works, military stores and other property which have been intrusted to his care.

SEC. 3. That any officer who shall refuse or fail to observe the regulations of this act, shall be adjudged guilty of disobedience of orders, and shall be cashiered. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive officers or soldiers of their right to vote as citizens, for which purpose those who are entitled to vote may be permitted to attend such elections unarmed as other persons.

FRED DOUGLASS ON THE EXODUS.

At a meeting of the colored brethren held here to discuss the negro exodus, Fred Douglass said that it was somewhat singular that this did not occur until the introduction of the Windom bill, proposing to set apart a Western Territory for the negro. He denied that this exodus was a solution of the question as to the destiny of the negro. He believed that the negro could live down the prejudice. He had been mobbed in Tremont Temple; insulted on cars and steamboats in Massachusetts, and you might have said then there was no protection for the negro; but to-day there is protection there. There was a time when the Irish were insulted; when convents were burned, and in New York the brains of infant negroes had been dashed out against the lamp-posts, but it is not so now. He had faith that the people of the South, among whom there were some bad men, will see that they are doing wrong, and will yet respect the negro. Mr. Douglass then referred to the condition of colored people in Kansas, reading from the *Cherokee Advocate*, and a letter from Rev. Mr. Watson indorsing Mr. Douglass' position, and he remarked that there is every reason to believe that these people will not be well treated there. He would say "stand at your posts."

HAYES' PARTISAN VIEWS OF THE EXODUS.

The President is reported as having expressed his views regarding the negro exodus from the South as follows: Judging from reports of Government officers and agents, as well as from other good sources of information, he thought the exodus was destined to become general especially from those portions of the South where the greatest amount of persecution was inflicted on the negro; that there would be no need of funds to help emigrants, if the need of them were but properly made known to the good people of the country; that there could be no question of the right of the negro to emigrate whenever he saw fit to do so, and that this right would and should be maintained; that the interest of the negroes themselves would, he thought, be best served by their scattering throughout the Western States instead of crowding into any one of them; that he had no doubt, from the very extensive information on the subject, but that all who came from the South would get good employment west of the Ohio.

He also said that the exodus would do good, and in fact had done good already. As to the proposition to go with chartered boats and deliver the thousands on the banks of the river, the President said he thought steps ought to be taken as one of justice and humanity.

In answer to the following question, "suppose planters or their agents use violent means to prevent such boats from accomplishing their object, could the Government be relied on to give its protection"? The President replied with considerable spirit and earnestness: "Such resistance to lawful business, carried on on a national highway such as the Mississippi is, would be rebellion, and there would be no doubt but that the Government would afford its protection."

THE WIDOW'S LECTURE.

The Attendance Limited and the Venture a Failure.

The Manager Goes Out in the Highways and By-ways for Guests to the Feast.

The Widow Oliver's attempt on the rostrum at Library Hall May 22d, was not a bewildering success. It was her second lecture. The first was delivered at Washington, D. C., shortly after the famous Cameron trial. The attendance then was small, but last night it was still smaller. Probably six or eight auditors who paid admission were present at eight o'clock when the reporter entered the hall. The lecturer, the manager and the six or eight auditors patiently waited for the balance of the audience to arrive, but waited in vain. Not to be out done the manager then sent messengers or went himself out into the highways and byways to bid guests to the intellectual feast. Tickets were freely distributed to pedestrians and loungers about Penn avenue and Sixth street, and shortly before nine o'clock something less than fifty persons had gathered.

Then Mrs. Oliver made her appearance upon the rostrum. The widow is small of stature, trim in figure, quick and graceful in her movements and was last night neatly attired in black. She is a woman apparently about forty years of age, with plenty of soft hair just beginning to show the lines of gray. Her face is plain but not unprepossessing. The mouth is small, eyes light blue and complexion rather a mixture of pink and white.

After taking a keen survey of the famous widow the auditors settled themselves down to hear the words of wisdom as they would fall from her lips. In this, however, they were doomed to disappointment. The lady spoke very low and indistinctly, and only here and there could a word be heard.

From such sentences as the reporter could gather, he found the lecture a criticism on what she termed "the growing tendency to class votes," a review of her suit with Simon Cameron and a somewhat rambling political discussion. She argued that the rich discriminated against the poor, and especially in politics do the rich stand up for the rich. She thought the poor do not know their own power. They are the sinews of the power which put these rich men in their offices and they should not be overlooked. The poor should elect one of their own number to the Presidency, and the President coming from the poor classes should select for his Cabinet an Irishman, Scotchman, Chinaman, German, Italian, etc., and thus try to harmonize the different nationalities. This would give all foreigners a personal interest in the Government.

While Mrs. Oliver was delivering her lecture the guests, gathered up from the highways and byways, kept coming into the hall and retiring. They would enter by squads, arrange themselves along the iron railing, take a searching glance at the widow of wide spread fame, and, finding themselves unable to hear the lecture, would depart, smiling and joking about the breach of promise suit. The lecture continued for probably half an hour. The general verdict was that Mrs. Oliver is not intended for a public speaker. An evening contemporary, in its description of her, may be all right about "her pretty face," "her coquettish hat," and "her neat little foot, which peeped out from under her black dress," but, be this as it may, they do not appear to any advantage on the rostrum. Mrs. Oliver is doubtless much better suited to domestic life.

The widow's appearance was certainly not a fortunate financial enterprise. Mr. Allbright, a bill poster, was the manager, and the lady came here on a certainty of receiving $50. This will pay her better than her manager. After the lecture a reporter called at the Seventh Avenue Hotel to get Mrs. Oliver's impressions of Pittsburgh audiences, but the lady politely sent answer to the reportorial card that she could be seen in the morning.

Mrs. Oliver says her suit with Simon Cameron is now in good shape. It will come up in June before the Judges in Washington, and it is arranged that the case can be carried right up to the Supreme Court if it is necessary. She says: "The trial will be more interesting the next time it comes up. I will be better prepared to prove the truth of my claims then."

THE BUENA VISTA BURGLARY.

The Watsons Sentenced Seven Years to the Penitentiary.

The motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment in the case of George W. and Alvin Watson, convicted of the Buena Vista burglary, was argued Thursday in the Quarter Sessions Court before Judge Kirkpatrick. Messrs. McCormick and Bigham argued for the motion, and District Attorney Robb against it. The principal reason urged was the comments of the District Attorney in his address to the jury. The Court at the conclusion of the argument said he failed to see anything in what had been said to shake his opinion of the case. He thought the verdict of guilty was a righteous one, and in accordance with the evidence. "Burglary is one of the crimes," said His Honor, "which I particularly abominate. It ranks almost as high as homicide, for the man who will break into a dwelling house at night is prepared to take the life, if necessary, of any who oppose him. I think it is my duty to the community, therefore, to impose a severe sentence on the prisoners at the bar." The Court then proceeded to sentence each of the prisoners to pay a fine of $1,000, and undergo seven years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A Dumb Man Fined for Swearing.

A man has been fined and locked up in Aberdeen on the strength of a proverb. James Williams, deaf and dumb, on the 18th of April was brought up before Bailie Ross, at Aberdeen, for having "used profane and abusive language." He made signs to show that he could not even speak. The "Procurator-fiscal "cited an old proverb that "The de'il helps a dumb man to swear," and maintained that Williams had uttered incoherent cries equivalent to profane speech. On which the worthy Bailie fined Williams one sovereign, and sent him to jail for fifteen days in default.

A LONG, DELIGHTFUL DAY

Of sunshine and pleasure is the earnest desire of afflicted mortals. But without health there is neither rest, comfort nor happiness. Ribbes and glory are worth ess without it. Disease makes life cheerless, and even home gloomy. Relief is more precious than gold. In all cases of headache, pains in the back, side and chest; nervousness, kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, diseases of the genital organs, impure blood, depressed spirits, and all female troubles, Sandaline is a certain and prompt cure. Powerful—though gentle—in its action, it directly reaches the seat of d'seare, cleanres the system of all impurities, and completely restores it to health and vigor. It is an unequalled diuretic, having no alcoholic properties, but possesses incomparable sanative virtues. In severe cases it should be alternated with Sandaline Elixir. Will do just as recommended, used as directed, or money refunded. Price $1. Ask your druggist. Thousands of testimonials attest its worth—Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 11, '78. Dr. Gound, 5 West 14th street, N. Y.: I am perfectly willing to certify that Sandaline and Sandaline Elixir, as prescribed by you, entirely cured me in a very short time of mercurial poisoning, which I had contracted in my former business of a mirror manufacturer. My bones were as much affected as my skin. In fact, my whole system was in a state of disease. C. H. Stamford.—Dr. Gound's great medical work, full of interest, over 250 pages. Price $1. Send for it.

THE DEADWOOD CASE.

Verdict for Timblin's Widow for $5,600.

The famous Deadwood case was decided in the United States Circuit Court Thursday in favor of the plaintiff to the amount of $5 485, being the full amount of the policy with interest. The verdict is subject to questions of law reserved. The circumstances of this case have already been stated, but at present a brief recital of them would not be out of place: During 1877 W. H. Timblin of this city, was shot near Deadwood, Dakota Territory, by John H. Barronett. His widow sought to recover on a life policy issued by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. The latter refused on the ground that the insured had vitiated his policy by removing to an "uncivilized" country and engaging in a duel. This virtually settles the case for the plaintiff.

LAST NOTICE.

The Commonwealth Distribution Co. —Drawing in Louisville, Ky., May 31—Final Notice.

For the Ninth time this popular Company presents its scheme—Everybody is buying, for who does not want $30,000? It only costs $1 for a trial. Only a few more days are left in which to decide who will draw the big prizes. Orders will be filled up to Evening of 30th inst. Seize the opportunity. Address:

T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y.,
COURIER-JOURNAL BUILDING, Louisville, Ky.
d&W:lt

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THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

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J. H. JOHNSTON,

Great Western Gun Works,

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SUMMER SPORTS!

ARCHERY! A full line of improved Patent Folding Bows, Arrows, Targets, Quivers, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.

GLASS BALLS AND TRAPS.

All the best Traps in use, and Rough Glass and Feather Balls, at prices that defy competition.

PARLOR AND TARGET RIFLES, TENTS, HAMMOCKS.

FISHING TACKLE.

A splendid assortment of Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Snoods, Bait, Seines, Nets and other fine Tackle.

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ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns Winchester, Remington, Stern's, Wesson, and the French Flobert Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
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N. B.—Guns and Revolvers repaired. Guns and Tents for hire. We aim to keep everything in the sporting line, and will sell at bottom prices.

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OUR PENDULUM SHAKING GRATES gives more heat for fuel used, than any other grate. Simple. Cheap and warranted to give satisfaction. Send for circular. Plain and Fine Grates, all sizes, at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

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The Largest Stock at Lowest Prices. Marble and Stone Hearths, and Floor Tile, Counter, Washstand and Furniture Tops.

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Monuments and Grave Stones, Plaster of Paris, Lime and Cement, at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

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THE GREAT VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

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Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c, $1 00 and $1 75		
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	50
Toilet Soap (5 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	15

PREPARED ONLY BY
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
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Over Half a Million Distributed!

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This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $850,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
During which will take place the
109th GRAND MONTHLY
AND THE
Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing
At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 17th, 1879,
Under the personal supervision and management of
Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana,
and Gen. J. A. EARLY, of Virginia.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1	Grand Prize of	50,000	50,000
1	Grand Prize of	20,000	20,000
2	Large Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4	Large Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20	Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50	"	500	25,000
100	"	300	30,000
200	"	200	40,000
600	"	100	60,000
10,000	"	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100	Approximation Prizes of	$200	20,000
100	do.	100	10,000
100	do.	75	7,500

11,279 Prizes, amounting to $522,500

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Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
Write for Circulars or send orders to

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P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana
Or same at
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WANTED At Once 10 More Young and WOMEN to enter upon a Course of Instruction at this Institution to prepare themselves for special positions as Book keepers, Assistant Book-keepers and other positions where a good business education will be required. Address COBB'S A. B. COLLEGE, Painsville, O. N. B. Only those who are willing to work and make themselves worthy of a situation need apply. de21-eow-6m W

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Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky. Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1879.
NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!
PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

$112,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings! Read the following attractive list of prizes for the MAY DRAWING:

1 Prize			$30,000
1 Prize			10,000
1 Prize			5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000	each	10,000
20 Prizes,	500	each	10,000
100 Prizes,	100	each	10,000
200 Prizes,	50	each	10,000
600 Prizes,	20	each	12,000
1,000 Prizes,	10	each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9 Prizes,	$300	each	$2,700
9 Prizes,	200	each	1,800
9 Prizes,	100	each	900
1,960 Prizes,			$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawings published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or to B. H. PORTER & CO., Gen'l Eastern Agents, 1227 Broadway, New York.
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$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. se28:TTS&Wly

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To Read Carefully the Latest Price List OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,

NEWPORT BUTTON AND TIE

Low Walking Shoes for Ladies and Gents FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

AT

C. D. SIMEN'S.

Child's Bright	Gr. Button Shoes,	7 to 10,		85
"	" Goat "	"	7 to 10,	$1 00
Misses'	" Grain "	"	11 to 2,	1 10
"	" Goat "	"	11 to 2,	1 25
Ladies'	" Grain Lace	"	3 to 8,	1 00
"	Lasting Lace and Cong. Gaiters,			75
"	" Silkgore "	"		1 00
"	" Button Shoes			1 25
"	" Front Seam Button Shoes			1 50
"	" Kid Foxed "			1 50
"	" Lace Shoes,			1 00
"	Kid Newport Ties,			1 00
"	Turkey Morrocco Newport Button			1 00
"	Fine Kid Fancy Slippers,			75
"	Lasting Slippers,			50
"	Kid and Morocco Button Shoes,			1 75
"	Turkey Morrocco High Lace Shoes			1 50
"	Kid and Morocco Front Seam B'n			2 00
Boys' and Youths'	Cong. Gaiters,			1 00
"	A. Calf and Box-toe Buckle Alexis,			1 25
"	Lace Walkinphast,			1 25
"	B. Calf Button Shoes,			1 50
Men's Extra	Heavy Sole Shoes,			1 00
"	Heavy Sole Congress Gaiters,			1 25
"	" Buckle Shoes,			1 50
"	B. Calf Button Shoes,			2 00
"	Fine Calf Button Shoes,			2 50
"	B. Calf Boots,			2 00
"	Custom-made Calf Boots,			2 50
"	Fine Calf Dress Boots,		$3 00 and	3 50
"	B. Calf Low Shoes,			1 25
"	Imit. Goat Low Shoes,		$1 50 and	1 75
"	Fine Goat "			2 00
"	Extra Fine Calf Low Shoes, to button and tie,			2 50
"	Hob-nail Brogans,			1 00
"	Working Shoes,			85

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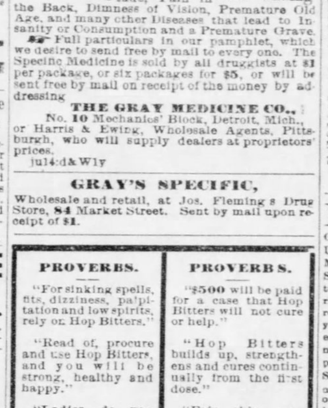

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The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the

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COOK STOVES!

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

LAUNDRY STOVES.

Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.
fting Shaker Grate, Old's Patent.
Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels

206 AND 208

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GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

TRADE MARK. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse: as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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GRAY'S SPECIFIC,
Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

PROVERBS.	PROVERBS.
"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."	"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."
"Read of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."	"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."
"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."	"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."
"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."	"Kidney and Urinary Complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."
"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."	"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."
"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."	"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.
Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St Louis, Mo. nov13:1yW

Stammering Cured!

Address, G. WALTER DALE,
CURRY INSTITUTE,
Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.
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☞ DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

☞ DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseases, SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life-time experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.

Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

☞ EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George W. Warren, deceased, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to

J. H. FOWLER, Executor.
THORN HILL, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., April 26th, 1879. my3:6t W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgury, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A perfect Instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORHŒA.

THE "SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery and New Department in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions, Sexual Impotency by the only true ways viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles and Prostatic Glands and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly diffused and soon carries relief to the most remote parts of the system, producing immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organs, as well as toning and strengthening the whole frame, subduing all irritation and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dizziness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles and, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. ——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value; and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means of discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be a source of misery to so many, and upon whom quackery has shed their pernicious influence and frightful deceptions. In a most few, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3—Two boxes, sufficient to effect a permanent cure, in severe cases, $5—Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions and restore vigor, in the worst cases $7—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS
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WOMEN AND MARRIAGE

A new and interesting Treatise on Wedlock, containing Chapters on A complete Woman; Choice or Selection of Wife; Evidences of Virginity; Temperaments; Sterility; Advice to Bridegroom, Husband and Wife; Prostitution, its causes, Ordinary and Matrimony compared, Conjugal Duties; Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship; Secret Habits; Warning to Females; Duration; Single life considered; Law of Marriage; Law of

THE STATE FINANCES.

Special Report of Treasurer Noyes.

A General Review of the Condition of the Treasury—A Deficit of $2,000,000.

HARRISBURG, May 22.—Following is the statement of Col. Noyes on the condition of the State finances, prepared in answer to a resolution of the Senate, and which was read in that body to-day:

To the Senate of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your resolution of the 20th inst., I have the honor to submit the following special report as to the condition of the finances of the State of Pennsylvania. The annual reports of the State Treasurer made to the Senate and House of Representatives, and the report of the Auditor General to the Governor of the Commonwealth for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1878, as required by law, set forth in detail the condition of the finances at that time. The following is a resume of those statements, with such changes as are necessary to bring this report up to the present time.

Deficit in general fund 31 May, 1879	$1,782,519 89
Estimated revenues of general fund for year ending 30 November, 1879	$3,395,000
Estimated expenditure in general fund for same time	4,092,000
	697,000
Estimated additional expenses for year ending 30th November, 1879	$2,449,519 89
Actual deficit 30th November, 1879	$2,449,519 89

It is now conceded that the estimated revenue from tax on corporation stocks for the present year of $1,200,000, is in excess of the amount that will be realized from that source by some $200,000, which will reduce that item to $1,000,000. By act of 20th of March, 1879, there was diverted from the tax on corporation stock (which is a part of the revenue of the sinking fund) "one-half of all the taxes imposed by the third section of an act to which this is a supplement," for the fiscal years 1879 and 1880, the intention being to divert one-half of the corporation tax from the Sinking to the General Fund. During the month of December, 1878, and January and February, 1879, and prior to the passage of the above act, there was received into the Treasury and credited and applied to the Sinking Fund, from corporation stock tax, $554,516 45. As heretofore stated, the corporation stock tax for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1879, will be $1,000,000, and estimating the revenues from that source for the year 1880 at the same amount, we have the following result, viz:

Amount diverted for year ending November 30, 1879, $445,483 55.

Amount diverted for year ending November 30, 1880, $500,000.

It is believed that the above is the full amount that can be expected from this source of revenue, and it will be conceded there is reason for this conclusion when we find that the tax on corporation stock for 1876 was $2,148,252 46; for 1877, $2,086,776 23; for 1878, $1,364,256 83; for 1879, $1,000,000, thus showing a decrease of $1,148,252 46 in four years, or more than one-half. It is believed that the estimated revenue from other sources as set forth in schedule "A," page 8, State Treasurer's report, will be realized. On page 9, schedule "B," State Treasurer's report will be found an estimate of the ordinary expenditures. Those to be paid from the general fund amount to $4,092,000 and do not include other than State institutions, and no estimate is made for new buildings of any kind nor appropriations for any purposes other than existing institutions under control of the State.

To the estimates contained in schedule "B" must now be added the following, viz:

Increased expenses of Legislature over estimate	$ 100,000 00
Increased pensions, opinion of Attorney General, 24th February, 1879	100,000 00
National Guard of Pensylvania	15,000 00
Total expenses incurred and not included in estimate	$ 215,000 00

From the foregoing statement the following is deduced:

Deficit November 30, 1879	$2,419,519 89
Add increased expenditures not included in schedule "B"	215,000 00
Total deficit	$2,664,519 89
Deduct amount diverted from sinking to general fund for 1879	445,483 55
	$2,219,036 34

We therefore commence the fiscal year, 1st of December, 1879, with a deficit of $2,219,036 34. From this we deduct diversion from sinking to general fund for 1880, $500,000, leaving an actual deficit, November 30, 1880, of $$1,719,036 34. Of the above amount there are warrants in the hands of the officers of several of the penal institutions of the State amounting to $172,000 used as collateral security upon which money is borrowed to defray the necessary expenses of such institutions. This was found necessary as the individual responsibility of the officers for money borrowed was becoming burdensome to them. The passage of appropriations now before the House, and not included in schedule "B," will increase the expenditures in an amount equal to the expense of an extra session of the Legislature. Therefore no deduction can be made from the above deficit, as I believe the year 1881 will find that amount unpaid, unless provided for at the present session. Especially will this be true if the present revenue bill as it passed the House becomes a law, for this will decrease the present revenues. The question as to how this deficit occurred is not one for my consideration, but with your permission will suggest that the appropriations for the years 1876, 1877 and 1878 were not so much in excess of those of former years, and for which the revenues of those years were found sufficient. An examination of the revenues from 1875 up to and including the estimated revenue for 1879 show that there has been a continued decrease.

In 1875 the revenue was	$6,489,092 02
In 1879 the estimated revenue is	5,156,000 00
Decrease in four years of	$1,320,099 02
To this add the extraordinary expenses of riot of 1877, of not less than	600,090 00
Total	$1,920,099 02

It will be seen that this sum of $1,920,099 02 is exceeded by the deficit up to November 30th, 1879, in the amount of $368,937 32. It may be stated in conclusion that these figures in no material way differ from those contained in the message from Governor Hartranft and reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General, laid before your honorable body at the present session. As to the conclusions that have been drawn from the foregoing facts and figures the Treasurer very much regrets that he cannot see that there is no need of providing for any additional revenue. But the ugly fact stares him in the face that there is a deficit of over $2,000,000, and that the appropriations are likely to absorb all the revenues that can be received under the existing laws for the next two years without reducing the amount of the present deficit. To him this is not a pleasant picture, but he deems that his duty is done in stating the facts. He does not presume to suggest remedies. As long, however, as this lack of funds in the Treasury continues he will feel it to be his duty to use what shall come into his hands as far as possible to pay the oldest appropriations.

AMOS C. NOYES,
State Treasurer.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, May 21, 1879.—*To the Honorable the President of the Senate:* SIR—This Department has received a copy of the resolution requesting the State Treasurer and Auditor General to furnish a special joint report of the condition of the finances of the Commonwealth. The Auditor General left the city on account of ill health on Monday, expecting to be absent about ten days. I have telegraphed him on the subject, and am hourly expecting a reply. The report prepared by the State Treasurer, I presume, is correct, but having no instructions on the subject, I cannot sign the same. Very respectfully,

EDWARD HERRICK,
Chief Clerk.

OHIO HORRORS.

The Playful Pistol in Monroeville—Two Men and One Woman Shot.

MONROEVILLE, OHIO, May 24.—There is great excitement here to-night over two tragical occurrences that took place in this unusually quiet village this afternoon.

About two o'clock Cahan Maloney shot and wounded Bridget Murphy, his sweetheart, for refusing to marry him. They had had a lovers' quarrel and Maloney, drawing his little pistol, fired it at the girl, wounding her in the shoulder. Then he reloaded it, and defying the authorities, went prancing up and down the street, threatening to shoot anybody who should attempt to arrest him. Quite a crowd gathered on the street while this was going on, and Maloney fired twice at D. W. Crane, a telegraph operator, once at the constable, and still again at a Mr. Prentice, who was attending his dying brother, killed by an accident at almost the same moment. Things appeared to be growing desperate under Maloney's reign of martial law, and Crane drew his pistol and fired, the ball entering Maloney's breast and inflicting a wound from which he cannot recover. The young woman who is the unhappy cause of all the trouble is not dangerously injured.

RECORD OF CRIME.

A Seducer Fatally Shoots the Uncle of the Girl.

A Farmer Shoots His Brother and Then Himself.

"BOTH PARTIES HIGHLY CONNECTED."

KINGSTON, N. C., May 23.—A fatal shooting affray occurred here to-day, growing out of an alleged seduction of a young lady of highly respectable parentage. Hiram Overton met Bath Wirt on the streets and charged him with the ruin of a young girl living in his house. Wirt denied the charge, and asserted that he knew nothing of the matter. Overton called him a liar and a scoundrel. Wirt caught his accuser by the coat, and told him that if he didn't retract the opprobrious language that he would shoot him. The outraged uncle of the girl refused, whereupon Wirt drew a pistol. Overton started to run, but was pursued by Wirt, who fired three shots at him, one passing through the body of the pursued man. The other two lodged in his back. Overton fell to the ground, exclaiming, "I am ruined, but I'll never take it back, I'll be d—d if I do." The wounded man died to-night. Both of the parties are highly connected.

PARTICULARS OF A TRAGEDY IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—John Stinchcomb sixty-four years old, a well-to-do farmer residing about three miles from Severn Station, in Anne Arundel county, shot and killed his brother Louis, aged fifty, on Wednesday last, and subsequently committed suicide.

The men had been quarreling for some time over a farm of 108 acres, to which they were joint heirs, and John repeatedly accused the other of a desire to defraud him of his right. On Wednesday, hearing that Louis, who was the trustee of the property, had employed a lawyer to sell the farm, John armed himself with a large Enfield rifle and proceeded to the place where his brother was working, in Dyson's charcoal pit, about two miles from their home. What followed can only be inferred from the marks on the surrounding ground and shrubbery.

John is thought to have rested his gun on a small scrub, and taking deliberate aim at his brother, whose back was toward him, to have fired, killing him instantly.

He returned home, and, without entering the house, called loudly to his sisters, who ran out to the lawn. Stinchcomb, who was greatly excited, informed them that he had shot his brother Louis. The terrified ladies asked him if he was dead, when he replied; "I expect he is, and I'll be gone, too, soon."

The ladies started to run to a neighbor's to send assistance to Louis, when John called after them "Good-by!" Before they had gone far they were startled by the report of a gun, and, immediately recalling the words and actions of their brother, they ran hastily back to the house. The unfortunate ladies were horrified to find their brother lying dead on the grass in a pool of blood, which was flowing from a large wound in his right side. After they had left him the fratricide and suicide had taken off his right shoe and stocking, and placing the butt of the gun on the ground, with the muzzle against his side pulled the trigger with his toes.

The men were buried to-day side by side under a large tree, within a few hundred yards of the spot where John shot himself. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Ryder Savage of this city, in the presence of a crowd of several hundred neighbors. The three sisters of the deceased are completely prostrated with grief, and serious fears for the life of the elder one are entertained. Both men were unmarried, and having resided in the county since childhood, were widely known and greatly respected.

ICICLE JOHN.

He Puts Himself in the Field as a Presidential Candidate,

And Bids for the Votes of War Democrats.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The following is an extract from a letter of the 10th inst., from Secretary Sherman to a prominent (?) war Democrat of this city: "The movement to start me as candidate for Governor of Ohio, was merely sensational, and while it would have been very heartily responded to in Ohio, and no doubt would be successful in the sense that I could be elected Governor, it would clearly be wrong for me to entertain it. So many persons are interested in the continued success of refunding and resumption, that it would seem like a desertion of public duty, and I would never be forgiven if any hindrances should occur in the way of either. What I would aspire to in case public opinion should decide to make me a candidate for President would be to unite in co-operation with the Republican party all the national elements of the country that contributed to or aided in any way in the successful vindication of the national authority during the war. I would do this, not for the purpose of irritating the South or oppressing them in any way, but to assert and maintain the supremacy of the national authority to the full extent of all the powers conferred by the Constitution. My general ideas would lead me to lean greatly upon War Democrats and soldiers in the service who have been influenced by political events since the war to withhold their support from the Republican party. The true issue for 1880 is national supremacy in national matters, honest money and an honest dollar."

PRUDENTLY break up your cold by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for Sore Lungs and Throats and a certain curative for Coughs.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

Dedication of the Imposing Edifice in New York.

A Large Number of Distinguished Clergy Take Part in the Impressive Services.

Full Description of the Magnificent Structure.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The new St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Fifth anenue and Fiftieth street, was dedicated to public worship to-day under the invocation of St. Patrick, with grand, solemn and imposing services. In the history of the Roman Catholic Church of America, no event has been celebrated with such magnificence or splendor. There were between four and five thousand people within the building when the services commenced. The high altar was lit up with a countless number of candles, and presented a beautiful appearance.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES PRESENT.

Among the many persons present were General D. E. Sickles, Chief Justice Daly, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Bergh, Controller Kelly, Judge Brady, H. J. Tappan, Sheriff Reilly, Judge Waterbury, Arthur Leary, John Multally, Henry L. Hognet, James Lynch, Eugene Kelly and Joseph F. O'Donohue.

But seldom has such a number of high dignitaries of the church been assembled as to-day, as the following named persons took part in the services: Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, Archbishop Wood of Philadelphia, Archbishop Williams of Boston, Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, and Archbishop Hannan of Halifax; Bishops Loughlin of Brooklyn, McQuaid of Rochester, Ryan of Buffalo, McNierney of Albany, Corrigan of Newark, Conroy of Albany, Lynch of Charleston, Belker of Wilmington, Gross of Savannah, Cain of Wheeling, Moore of Augustine, Keane of Richmond, Elder of Natchez, Quinlan of Mobile, Goesbriand of Burlington, Hendricken of Providence, Healy of Portland, McMahon of Hartford, Mullen of Erie, Shanahan of Harrisburg, O'Hara of Scranton, Tuigg of Pittsburgh, Baltes of Alton, Ryan of St. Louis, O'Connor of Nebraska, McCloskey of Louisville, Toebbe of Covington, Borgess of Detroit, Chatard of Vincennes, Ireland of St. Paul, Heis of Lacrosse, Dahamet of Ottawa, Sweeney of St. Johns, N. B., Rogers of Chatham, N. B., and Right Rev. Mgr. Seton, D. D., Protohonotary Apostolic.

The celebrants of mass were Cardinal John McClosky, Celebrant; Very Rev. Thos. L. Prester, First Assistant Deacon; Rev. A. J. Donnelly, Second Assistant Deacon; Rev. Edward McGlynn, Deacon of Mass; Rev. James H. McGean, Sub-Deacon.

The Masters of Ceremonies were Rev. J. M. Kearney, F. H. Farrelly, H. C. McDowell and Wm. Hogan. There were also chanters for the "Miserere" for the litany and for the procession.

GRAND MUSIC.

The musical portion of the services were in keeping with all other ceremonies. The sanctuary chorus of the Paulist Fathers' Church numbering one hundred men and boys sung the "Proper" of the Mass. The organist was aided by a choir of one hundred voices and a full orchestra of wind and string instruments. The "Kyrie" was from Haydn's Third Mass and the "Gloria," the "Credo," the "Sanctus" and the "Agnus Dei" were from Haydn's Sixteenth Mass. The Gregorian music was rendered by the choir of the Paulist Fathers.

THE SOLEMN CEREMONIES.

It was 10½ o'clock before the ceremonies commenced with a procession from the vestry. First came the attendants and servers; then the chorus of chanters, then 150 priests, then the bishops in full canonicals, then archbishops arrayed in their gorgeous vestments, each wearing his mitre, and lastly His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey with Vicars General Quinn and Preston one on either side of him.

The vast audience arose and remained standing while the procession passed down the centre aisle to the grand central portal. The crowds outside the building also remained uncovered during the ceremonies. The Cardinal, in passing out through the portal turned towards the building and offered up a prayer. Then he recited the antiphon, "Thou shalt sprinkle me with hyssop, &c." He then sprinkled holy water on the walls above and below, the chorus chanting the "Miserere."

The procession then marched around the building, the Cardinal sprinkling the walls as he passed along. After making the round of the building the procession re-entered the Cathedral by the same door and marched to the high altar. Then the Cardinal, accompanied by a number of the clergy made a circuit of the building and sprinkled the interior walls with holy water. Psalms were chanted by the chorus during the circuit.

On returning to the high altar, the Cardinal was clothed in full pontifical vestments and proceeded to celebrate the mass. The mass celebrated according to the Rubrics of the Missal was that of Pope Gregory the 7th. The Cardinal chanted the salutation *Puz vobiscum* and sang the "Collects."

Then came the event of the day a most eloquent sermon by the Right Reverend Patrick J. Ryan, Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis. After the sermon, the ceremony of incensing the altar and of the clergy went on. The Cardinal gave the *Puz* or "kiss of peace" and the choir sang *Agnus Dei.* Then followed the *Te Deum Laudamus* sang by the chorus and all the clergy present and the solemn services were concluded.

A DINNER AFTER SERVICE.

At the conclusion of the morning service, over two hundred of the prelates, priests and laymen who attended services sat down to a dinner at the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for girls on Madison avenue. Cardinal McCloskey sat on a raised platform at a raised table with about a dozen others. Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, sat at the Cardinal's right, while on his left was Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati.

At the conclusion of the feast, the Cardinal said he had received a cable dispatch from the Holy Father at Rome, sending congratulations and benediction on the occasion of the dedication of the new Cathedral.

The Pope's health was then toasted, as was that of Archbishop Purcell. The Cardinal spoke of the latter's financial troubles and stated that it was the desire of the Bishops and clergy present to take steps to alleviate his distress, and for that purpose a meeting would be called at the Cardinal's residence to-morrow (Monday) evening.

Other toasts were given and responded to by Archbishops Purcell and Gibbons, Charles O'Connor, Vicar General Quinn and others.

At the evening Vespers there was a large congregation in attendance and members of the Papal Guard were present. The celebrant was Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, and Deacons Revs. John J. Kean and William Farrell. Bishop Kean of Richmond, preached the sermon.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

A DESCRIPTION OF ITS SIZE AND MAGNIFICENCE.

The new Cathedral is the largest church edifice in America. It is 322 feet long and 174 wide, and its two spires are 334 feet high. The area of the interior is 38,500 square feet, and there is standing room for 19,000 people. It exceeds in size both the Philadelphia and Montreal Cathedrals. The corner-stone was laid in 1858, but for several years after the breaking out of the war work was suspended, and has since been continued at intervals. It has cost so far over $4,000,000, and $600,000 will be required to complete it. Its style of architecture is that known as the pure or decorated Gothic, and in general appearance the building is something like the Cologne Cathedral. This style of architecture prevailed in Europe from A. D. 1250 to 1400, and examples of it are seldom seen in this country. The extreme length of the edifice, the exterior of which is of white marble, is 334 feet, the interior dimensions being 306 feet; the length of the transept is 140 feet; the width of the nave 96 feet, including the aisles, or from pillar to pillar 48 feet, giving to each aisle a width of 24 feet. The height of the nave is 110 feet, and of the aisles 54 feet. The clustered columns of the nave, choir and transept are all of white marble to the spring of the arches, which are imitation sandstone, capped with marble

The outside of the Cathedral is finished. The towers on the Fifth avenue side are built, and it yet remains to erect the steeples. Father Kearney says it will be ten years before they are put up The interior is ready for the dedication services. It is entirely finished with the exception of the erection of some alters in the nave, which will come in time and will be the contribution of individuals.

The nave of the Cathedral is on the Fifth avenue side, adjoining it is the transept, and beyond is the sanctuary. On Fifth avenue there are three entrances, including the main entrance in the centre and the north and south tower entrances. There is an entrance on the transept on Fiftieth street similar to the main entrance, and a corresponding one to the transept on Fifty-first street. At the rear, on Madison avenue, there are two small entrances to be used only by the priests, etc. Bounding the entire block of pews—three hundred and sixty-five in all—are side aisles along the walls of the nave and transept. Three main aisles cut the body of the pews throughout the length of the nave and across the transept. Two aisles cross in the centre of each wing of the transept. Three-quarters way across the transept the seats stop. Lining the nave walls are ten chapels, to be in future fitted out with altars to various saints. Thirty-four columns of white marble, fluted, support the entire roof, including the covering of the transept and sanctuary.

The organ loft is at the Fifth avenue end, and there is no other gallery. On the epistle side of the sanctuary, just within the sanctuary railing, is the pulpit. The throne is at the first pillar of the sanctuary on the gospel side. In the Fifty-first street transept wall adjacent to the sanctuary is a chapel in which is placed an altar of white marble to the Holy Family. The altar is the gift of Mr. Donahue. In a corresponding chapel in the Fiftieth street transept is erected an altar of bronze to the Sacred Heart, the gift of Cardinal McCloskey. Just by the side of this altar in the sanctuary proper is another bronze altar to St. Joseph, at the back of which is the part of the sanctuary known as the sacristy, which extends to the rear wall. The sanctuary is fifty feet broad and forty-five feet deep, and its floor is seven feet above the church floor. Its central portion is the sanctuary of the high altar, the floor of which is raised three feet above the sanctuary floor. On the gospel side is the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, and on the epistle side is the chapel of St. Joseph and the sacristy. The altar in the chancel of the Blessed Virgin is of white marble Caen stone, wood and gilding. It is the gift of the clergy of the diocese. It faces the church and stands to the left of the grand aftar. The apex of its cross is thirty-five feet above the Cathedral floor. In the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, adjacent to the Fifty first street transept wall, is the choir organ.

The stained glass windows have received the special attention of the Cardinal. There are about thirty-five of these, all of which have been made in France, and, with the exception of the two large ones, have each cost $900 in gold. Half of them have been prepared by M. Lorin of Chartres, and the other half by M. Four of them were exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition. The first of these represents Sir Henry, Emperor of Germany, in battle. The second shows St. Bernard in the act of preaching the second crusade, at Chartres, in 1140, during the reign of Louis VI. The third window is a representation of the martyrdom of St. Laurent. The fourth painting represents the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine offering the statutes of their Order to Pope Benedict XIII. The most important of the other paintings are those of St. Patrick, placed in the northern transept window, and the Immaculate Conception, placed in the southern transept window. These are the most expensive of all, having cost $7,000. The high altar is placed about thirteen feet from the eastern wall of the choir. The niches, spires and statuary of the reredos were done by Paul Guibe, a sculptor of St. Brieuc, France. The altar is very simple in outline, but very elaborate in its details. It is twelve feet four inches long, and two feet eight inches wide, and its cost has been about $12,000. The table of the altar is of white marble, divided into niches and panels on its sides, the former containing statues, and the latter bas-reliefs, both representing the Divine Passion. The tabernacle over the altar is a blaze of mosaics and precious stones, and has a door of bronze, richly gilt. The base of the screen behind the altar is nine feet in height, of white marble, with base moldings of *bleu belge* marble, and inlaid with diaper-work of alabaster. The screen above the base has a central tower with covered columns, a tabernacle, statues, and rich foliage, above which rises a spire pierced with open tracery, surmounted by a gilt cross. The two flanking towers of the screen have niches containing the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. The spaces between the central tower and those at the corners are divided into six niches, containing figures of seraphim bearing shields with the emblems of the Passion. The reredos is thirty-two feet wide and fifty feet high.

CINCINNATI.

Schedule of Assets and Liabilities of Archbishop Purcell.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—The assignee of Archbishop Purcell to-day filed a schedule of assets and liabilities of the Archbishop and Brother Edward Purcell. The total amount of claims is $3,697,651 40. The total assets are $1,181,569 47, of which amount $518,536 28 is classed as doubtful or worthless.

Sharper than a Lawyer.

(Iowa State Register.)

A wag of a lawyer, was sitting in his office the other day deeply engaged in unravelling some knotty question, when a gentleman entered and inquired. "Is this Mr. Z?" The student of Blackstone, raising his eyes from the legal book before him, replied: "If you owe me anything, or have any business in my line, then Z is my name; if you have a claim to present then I am not the man. If you called simply for a social chat, you can call me any name."

"I proopse to present you with some business in your line. I have a note of twenty-five dollars I want you to collect," and handing the lawyer a note, departed to call the next day. As soon as he was gone the lawyer ascertained that it was one of his own promises to pay.

The next day his client appeared and inquired, "Well, what success."

"All right: I have collected the money. Here it is, less my fees," handing him fifteen dollars.

"Good!" said the client. "I have made two dollars and a half by this operation."

"How so?" said the lawyer.

"Well," replied the client, "I tried all over the city to sell your note for twelve dollars and a half, but couldn't do it."

SILVER BILL PASSES,

After an All-Night Session of the House by 114 to 97.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The usual scenes attending an all-night session of the House were enacted during the session of last night. In the early part of the evening the impression seemed to be prevalent that a compromise could be reached, but as the hours wore away and it became evident that the session would be a prolonged one, the members present began to make themselves as comfortable as circumstances admitted, retiring to the cloak rooms to smoke, sleeping upon the lounges in the rear of the hall or gathering in groups and engaging in conversation. At times there were manifestations of excitement as when Mr. Hurd (Dem. O.) asserting that he spoke for twenty honest money Democrats, desired to offer a proposition which was objected to by Mr. McMahon (Dem. O.), who denied that Mr. Hurd spoke for twenty hard money Democrats; and when Mr. Robeson (Rep. N. J.) offered to prove from the *Record* that there was an understanding that a vote should be allowed on a substitute for the Silver bill, offered some time ago by Mr. Ryan (Rep. Kan.). But, as a rule, everybody was in good humor and enjoyed the mock compromises which were now and then presented, as, for instance, one suggesting that Conger (Rep., Mich.) and Warner (Dem., O.) pair off and go home, or, in lieu of that everybody else go home and leave those gentlemen to fight it out among themselves.

At 4 o'clock Mr. WEAVER (Grbk. Iowa), speaking for the "centre," proposed that a vote now be permitted upon the Ryan amendment, and that then the previous question be understood as seconded upon the bill. Messrs. Hurd (Ohio) and Wilber (Rep. N. Y.) objected.

At 4.15 a report was received from the Sergeant-at-Arms giving the names of the absentees who were too sick to be present.

Mr. SPARKS (Rep. Ills.) then moved that all proceedings under the call be dispensed with in order that a new call might be ordered.

This motion being agreed to Mr. SPARKS moved that there be a new call of the House. Agreed to.

Mr. HURD (Dem. O.), rising to a question of privilege, said that he had been charged by his colleague (McMahon) with making a misstatement when he had said that there were twenty hard-money Democrats in the House. He desired to say that he had spoken the truth.

Cries of "regular order" from the Democratic side prevented Hurd from continuing. (Mr. Hurd's purpose in rising to a question of privilege was to verify his statement in regard to the number of hard money Democrats. For that purpose he had prepared the following list of members whom he had placed in that category: Messrs. Hurd, Morrison, Bliss, McLane, F. Wood, Gibson, Kimmel, Beuster, Ross, Foehler, Martin (Delaware,) O'Brien, Covert, Lounsbery, Clark (New Jersey,) Morse, Talbott, Muller, O'Reilly and Beltzhoover.)

The call of the House was proceeded with, and at its close the doors were again closed.

Mr. REAGAN (Dem. Texas) moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to take the absentees into custody. Agreed to.

Mr. MURCH (Grbk. Me.) moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to bring the absentees before the bar of the House on Monday. Defeated—yeas 73, nays 76.

The Sergeant-at-Arms at 5:30 appeared at the bar of the House having in his custody Messrs. Newberry and McGowan (Reps. Mich.), who were immediately discharged.

A motion was then made to adjourn, which was defeated—yeas, 71; nays, 84.

At about 6 A. M., after a long lull in the proceedings, a proposition was made by Mr. WHITE, Pa., and by Mr. Warner of Ohio, to proceed now and close the debate on the Silver bill.

The SPEAKER informed him that debate was not in order.

Mr. SPRINGER (Dem. Ills.), suggested that this was a good time for seconding the previous question, as the House had now been eighteen hours in session. If the other side would not abandon factious opposition and allow the previous question to be seconded the bill could be passed in fifteen minutes.

Mr. HURD—You will not pass it in fifteen days. I desire to make one point against the Silver bill. (Calls of "regular order"). I propose to show that the honest dollar has its friends on this side. (Continued calls to order and suggestions to Hurd to print his speech.

After some further delay an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar having in custody Mr. Hazelton (Rep., Wis.), who explained that he had gone out for a couple of hours because he thought that his presence was of no great account. He was excused. Then Mr. Hurd renewed his efforts to get a hearing under the pretence of a personal explanation, but without avail. Then Mr. SPRINGER made a motion looking to the arrest of all members who had, since the call began, left the hall without leave. This motion was rejected—yeas, 47; nays, 81.

Then there was another interval of waiting until about seven o'clock, when the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms appeared with Mr. McCook (Rep. N. Y.) in custody. He was greeted with the usual pleasantry and badinage, with offers of members to hold his hat, and with suggestions from others to "toe the mark," or, in other words, to place himself on a small square of oil cloth in the area on which, as a practical joke, most of the delinquents were required to stand. Treating these pleasantries in the same spirit, Mr. McCOOK proceeded to make his excuse. He said that he had sat here for more than two weeks listening to wild and insane propositions, many of which had been incorporated in the Silver bill, and that he had not thought it necessary to stay up all night engaged in any movement either toward obstructing legislation or aiding in the passage of the bill. He had, therefore, gone home and to bed. He admitted that he might be, technically, in contempt of the House, and he confessed that he had a good deal of contempt for it, and thought that that contempt was indulged by the whole country.

Mr. COFFROTH (Dem. Pa.) moved that the member be fined $25, and Mr. KENNA (Dem. W. Va.) moved to make the fine $100.

The remarks of Mr. McCook caused a deal of indignation on the Democratic side of the House. Mr. Garfield and Mr. Morton (Rep. N. Y.) from his own side of the House, with Mr. Sparks (Ills.) from the other side, came to his side and appeared to advise him in whispered remonstrance. He seemed disposed to act on their advice and resumed his remarks in an apologetic vein, but he was informed by the Speaker *pro tem.* that debate was not in order.

Mr. KENNA asked unanimous consent for Mr. McCook to make a statement. Consent being given, Mr. McCook expressed a feeling of great respect and admiration for many members on the Democratic side, but said that he had a right to feel justly indignant at being dragged from his bed at such an early hour when there was no necessity for it. Of course he had not meant to be understood as saying that he had any contempt for the House. On the contrary he had regarded his election to it as the proudest event of his life. But if the House were to adjudge him in contempt it would be very natural for him to have a little contempt for it. (Laughter.)

Expressions of indignation were made on the Democratic side of the house on account of McCook not having withdrawn his offensive remark. A. S. Hoon, he heard them he said: "I will withdraw it; I only used it in a Pickwickian sense."

This apology being deemed satisfactory, Mr. McCook was excused and discharged from custody.

At eight o'clock Mr. REAGAN made an offer of compromise which seemed to be satisfactory to both sides. It was that the amendment of Mr. Ryan be received and regarded as pending and that then the previous question be seconded on the bill and amendment and the vote be taken at two o'clock.

A single objection having been made on the Republican side, a motion was made by Mr. Bayne (Rep., Pa.) to dispense with all further proceedings under the call.

Mr. ATKINS inquired whether it was to be understood that there were to be no dilatory motions, and the response being general from the Republican side that there were not to be, the motion was agreed to, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the doorkeepers were directed to open the doors.

Mr. REAGAN then made his motion in due form.

Mr. MILLS (Dem. Texas)—excitedly—If that is the doctrine now why were we here all night?

Mr. REAGAN—Because at no time could we get an agreement from the other side to stop filibustering; and now, when the other side is willing to stop filibustering, obstacles are interposed on our own side of the House.

Mr. MANNING (Dem. Miss.)—That is entirely gratuitous on the part of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. REAGAN—I stand upon the record and leave it to the House and the country to judge.

Mr. MILLS—The same proposition was made from the other side of the House last evening, and now, after having stayed here all night, an unconditional surrender is proposed.

Mr. SPARKS—There was a time when the other side of the House offered to cease filibustering.

Mr. MANNING—The gentleman from Kansas himself (Ryan) made the same proposition.

Then being intimated by the Speaker *pro tem* (Blackburn) that the demand for the previous question which was now pending had first to be voted down, tellers were ordered and fifty-seven Democrats voted to second the previous question. The Republicans, fearing if they should vote in the negative that enough Democrats would vote in the affirmative to carry the motion, again refrained from voting and thus Reagan's proposition fell through.

Then Mr. SPRINGER made a proposition to vote at once.

Mr. STEVENSON (Dem. Ills.) moved that the House adjourn and that motion was carried by a combination of Republicans, Greenbackers and some Democrats—Yeas, 89; nays, 79.

The House thereupon at 9 A. M. adjourned to meet at noon to-day.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE SILVER BILL PASSED WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.

The session on Saturday opened at noon with a very light attendance of members.

The Legislative bill as enrolled was presented, signed by the Speaker, and sent to the Senate for the signature of the presiding officer of that body.

Mr. BICKNELL (Dem., Ind.), introduced a Constitutional amendment as to the election of President and Vice President. Referred

The House then took up as the business of the morning hour the bill relating to the transfer of cases from State to Federal Courts, the question being on seconding the main question. On that vote there was no quorum, only 43 voting for and none against, and a call of the House was ordered

The call of the House showed there were present 183 members. A subsequent vote by yeas and nays, on a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call, and another abortive attempt to get a vote on seconding the previous question occupied the entire morning hour.

Mr. CHILTENDEN (Rep., N. Y.), obtained the floor and explained his recent use of the word "damned" was in strictly an orthodox sense. (Laughter)

Mr. McCOOK (Rep. N. Y.), followed with an apology for the remarks made by him this morning, and asked that the whole colloquy be omitted from the *Record.*

The SPEAKER stated he would give instructions accordingly.

The Post Route bill then passed, and the Silver bill was taken up.

Mr. WARNER (Dem. O.) withdrew his demand for the previous question and a vote was taken on Ryan's substitute, which was rejected—yeas, 99; nays, 157.

A vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas, 114; nays, 97. The result was greeted with handclapping on the Democratic side.

Republicans and Greenbackers who voted aye were Messrs. Belford, Cannon, Daggett, De La Matyr, Ford, Fort, Gillette, Ladd, Marsh, Martin (N. C.), Murch, Russell (N. C.), Stevenson, Weaver and Yocum. Democrats and Greenbackers voting nay were Bliss, Covert, Deuster, Hurd, Jones, Morrison, Muller, Poehler and F. Wood.

Adjourned until Tuesday.

THE SILVER BILL.

TEXT OF THE BILL AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Following is the full text of the bill:

A bill to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the coinage, and coin and bullion certificates, and for other purposes

Be it enacted that section 3511 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 3511. The gold coins of the United States shall be a one dollar piece, or unit; a quarter eagle, or two and a half dollar piece; a three dollar piece; a half eagle, or five dollar piece; an eagle, or ten dollar piece; and a double eagle, or twenty dollar piece; and the standard weight of a gold dollar shall be 25 8-10 grains; of a quarter eagle, or two and a half dollar piece, 64½ grains; of a three dollar piece 77 4-10 grains; of a half eagle or five dollar piece 129 grains; of an eagle or ten dollar piece 258 grains; of a double eagle or twenty dollar piece 516 grains.

SEC. 2. That section 3513 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 3513. The silver coins of the United States shall be a dollar, or unit; a half dollar or 50 cent piece; a quarter dollar or twenty-five cent piece; a dime, or ten cent piece; and the weight of a dollar shall be 412½ grains troy; the weight of a half dollar shall be 206¼ grains, a quarter dollar and dime shall be respectively ½ and 1-5 of said half dollar; and silver dollars in the Treasury of the United States, when reduced in weight, by natural abrasion more than one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law shall be recoined.

SEC. 3. That section 3529 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 3,529. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint, to be formed into bars or into standard dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy for his benefit, and no deposit of silver for other coinage shall be received, and silver bullion contained in gold deposits shall be separated therefrom may be paid for in silver coin; provided it shall be lawful to refuse at the mint any deposit of bullion of less value than one hundred dollars, and any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for operations of the mint.

SEC. 4. That section 3,524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 3,524. The charges for converting gold and silver bullion in coin shall be the difference between the market value of bullion in New York city and the legal tender value of coin. The charges for melting and refining when bullion is below the standard for coining when metals are contained in which render it unfit for coinage, for copper used for alloy when bullion is above the standard; for separating gold and silver, when these metals exist together in bullion and for preparation of bars shall be fixed from time to time by the Director, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to equal but not to exceed, in their judgment, the actual average cost to each mint and assay office of material, labor, wastage and use of machinery employed in each of the cases aforementioned.

SEC. 5. That Section 3,527 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 3,527. Silver coins of less denominations of one dollar shall be paid out of the several mints and assay office in New York City to the extent they may be required in exchange for standard silver dollars or United States notes at par in sums of not less than fifty dollars. It shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same from time to time Assistant Treasurers depositaries and other officers of the United States for exchange under the general regulations proposed by the Director of the mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and silver coins of less denominations than one dollar when presented at the Treasury or any sub-treasury or depository of the United States in s

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.....	37⅝	37¾	1,673
Reading.....	20⅛	20¼	10,064
P. T. & B.....	5⅛	5¼	....
Lehigh Valley.....	39¼	39½	217
U. Co's. N. J.....	143	144	....
Cent. Trans. Co.....	44⅛	44¾	.....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	113	113½	...
P. C. & St. L. bonds.	106¾	107⅛	.....
Northern Pacific....	13	13¾	1,285
Do preferred.....	40	40¼	706

(By Associated Press.)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Governments weak and lower. Railroad bonds dull and irregular. State securities quiet.

The stock market was an irregular one with a decreased volume of business. In early dealings an unsettled tone prevailed, but before noon prices advanced ¼@1¼ per cent. Delaware & Hudson made the greatest improvement. During the afternoon a bear raid was made on Iron Mountain, which broke from 29 to 25¾, with a subsequent recovery to 27¾. This, together with rather a tight money market, depressed the entire list, which fell ¼@1¾ per cent. In final dealings there was a fractional recovery in some cases. American District Telegraph fell off from 72¼ to 68¼, and recovered to 69¾. Some of the largest operators were absent, and the market feels the loss of their support.

Transactions aggregated 196,000 shares, of which 17,600 were Erie, 25,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Wabash, 8,000 Northwest common, 17,000 St. Paul common, 32,000 Lackawanna, 17,000 New Jersey Central, 4,500 Delaware & Hudson, 4,000 Morris & Essex, 4,400 St. Joes, 4,500 Ohios, 5,300 Western Union, 8,000 Pacific Mail, 8,400 Louisville & Nashville, 2,000 Kansas & Texas, 5,000 Kansas City & Northern, 5,000 Iron Mountain, 5,000 American District Telegraph, and 1,600 C. C. C. & I.

Close—Money market active at 4@7 per cent., closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills weak at 487. Sight exchange on New York ⅛88½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81.107	New 4 per cts..102⅝
New 5s.....103¼	Currency 6s....124
New 4½s.....107⅞	

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old... 35½	Virginia new.. 33¾
Tennessee new. 32	Virginia old... 35
Missouri 6s....107	

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel. 114¼	C. C. C. & I.....	51¼
Quicksilver.... 14¾	N. J. Central..	50⅝
Do. pref..... 38¼	Rock Island....	139
Pacific Mail... 15¼	St. Paul.....	50¾
Mariposa..... 6½	Do. pref....	90¼
Do. pref..... 6¼	Wabash	37⅞
N. Y. Central .119¼	Ft. Wayne.....	110
Adams Ex....107½	Terra Haute....	11
Fargo Ex..... 97	Do. pref.....	20
American Ex.. 47	C. & A.....	82½
U. S. Express.. 46¼	Do. pref.....	111
Erie..... 27¾	O. & M.....	31½
Do. pref..... 51⅜	Del. & Lack....	57⅜
Harlem..... 159	A. & P. Tel	39
Michigan C'tl . 80½	R. & Q.....	116
Panama 148	H. & St. Joe..	21½
Union Pacific . 73⅜	Do. pref....	42¼
Lake Shore..... 75¼	Canada South'n	58½
Illinois Central 87	Cent. Pacific ..	112¼
P. & C..... 96¼	Union.....	111¼
N. W. C..... 62¾	Land Grants..	112¾
Do. pref..... 94⅞	Sinking Fund..	114
Kansas Pacific 57	Louisv'le & N..	61¼
Kansas Texas.. 14½	St. L. & San F.	10
St. L., K.C. & I. 10¾	Do. pref....	11¼
Do. pref..... 41⅜	Do. pref. 1st.	23½

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 28.—Consols for money, 98 15-16; for account ..... Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 89; Pennsylvania Central, 38½; Reading, 20¾; Erie, 28¼; do preferred, 53. United States bonds—New 5's, 105⅝; new 4½s, 108⅝; 4s, 105¼. Refined petroleum 7¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Cotton quiet at 6⅜d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 5,700 bales.

PARIS, May 28.—Rentes, 115f 7½c.

ANTWERP, May 28.—Refined petroleum 20½d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, May 27.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "Advices from Norfolk and ten other counties are discouraging. A large quantity of wheat has been ploughed in, and the land re-sown with spring corn. The estimated average of wheat in these districts this year will scarcely exceed half the average growth. Barley and oats have come up fairly. Farmers continue to market their reserves of wheat very freely at country markets but business is dull, buyers apathetic and prices slightly declined. At Mark Lane offerings were moderate and previous prices maintained with difficulty. The imports of foreign grain into London last Monday were 23,000 quarters. Subsequent arrivals to Friday were 23,000 quarters. At the commencement of the week sellers showed considerable firmness, but the return of fine weather and weaker reports from America deprived the trade of its buoyancy, and sales were difficult at previous quotations. Business was fairly active during the week as the retail wants of millers kept sellers employed, and the finer growths of spring American wheat were in fair request. Maize improved 6d per quarter since Monday and considerable quantities sold at that advance, but other varieties of feeding corn sold at former values. With small arrivals at ports of call during the week the floating cargo trade for wheat was dull and prices declined 6d per quarter; maize with a limited inquiry was 3d@6d per quarter lower. Barley steady. The sales of English wheat last week were 53,672 quarters at 41 shillings 4 pence per quarter against 35,554 quarters at 51 shillings 2 pence per quarter for the corresponding week of the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending May 17th amounted to 443,281 hundredweights of wheat and 256,030 hundred weights of flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, May 28, 1879.

Activity again characterized the markets in the produce and commission lines, the sales aggregating what they have reached the past few days. The outlook is quite encouraging, and all indications point to continued good markets in all articles except the few that have been already noted. Prices are firm and steady, the changes being few and slight. Supplies of leading staples are large, and receipts are on the increase. The good condition of the roads and the continued fine weather are bringing many country dealers here, who are buying liberally.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Trade is very good in this line, transactions being large. There is still only a light supply of choice apples, which command very good prices. Lower qualities are plentiful, and prices weak. There is a steady demand for the choicest grades of butter, but that is the only kind that can be sold, the lower qualities not being wanted. New potatoes are arriving in larger quantities daily, and prices are easier and tending lower. Eggs are also a little weaker, receipts being large and the demand a little slow.

APPLES—Choice, $2 50@3 00; prime $1 50@2 00; common to medium, 75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 35@40c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 40@1 45; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 10@12c; choice rolls packed with ice 12@13c; medium, 8@9c; common, 3@7c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; new Ohio factory, 6½@7c, jobbing; 6¼@6½c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 8¾@9c, jobbing; 8@8¼c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, unpealed 3½@4c; peeled, do, 7@9c; choice sliced apples, 4@4½c; do quarters, 3@3½c; common, 1½@2c; dried raspberries, 23@25c; dried blackberries, 7@8c; evaporated dried peaches, 7@8c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 11@12c ₱ doz.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Green peas, $2@2 50 per bbl; green beans, $1 00@1 25 ₱ box; onions, 10@12c ₱ dozen; Bermuda onions, $1 00@1 25 ₱ box; pineapples, 9@10c each by bbl; tomatoes, 80@85c ₱ box; strawberries, 10@13c ₱ quart; radishes, 10@15c ₱ dozen; cabbages $1 50@2 00 ₱ bbl; cucumbers 25@30c ₱ doz.

HOMINY—$2 85 ₱ bbl, $3 00 ₱ bbl jobbing.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; Domestic, 10@14c; Strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, 70@75c; in kegs, 65@70c

POTATOES—Peerless, from store, 90@95c; peachblows, $1 00@1 10; early rose, from store, 95c@$1 00; new Southern potatoes, $4 75@5 25 per bbl; new Bermuda do, $7 25@7 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@55c; spring chickens, 90c@$1 00.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 45@1 55 for Pennsylvania; $1 50@1 55 for western;

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain market continues satisfactory. Wheat was not quite so firm to-day, and some merchants believe the highest prices have been reached, and we may look for a decline. Others, however, hold contrary views. Corn is also arriving in larger quantities, and prices are a little weaker. The same may said of oats. Still a good business is doing at remunerative prices. There is no change to note in the flour market. Prices remain firm and business is active. Hay is firmer. Mill feed is in good supply at unchanged prices

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 08@1 10; medium do, $1 04@1 07; prime white $1 06@1 08.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 42@43c; mixed, 40@42c; prime yellow shelled, 41@42c mixed 39@41c.

Oats—Prime white, 32@33c; mixed, 30@31c.

Barley—Spring, 57@69c; fall, 85@95c.

Rye—57@59c ₱ bushel.

Malt—85c@$1 10.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extras, $5 50@5 75; choice amber and white wheat, $5 75@6 00; prime red winter, do., $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 75; rye, $3 25@3 50; Ohio red $5 50@5 75; do white $6 00@6 25.

CORNMEAL—50c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75@5 00 ₱ barrel; $2 75@3 00 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $12 00@13 00; prairie, $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $12 00@12 50; middlings, brown, $13 00@16 00, middlings, white, $17 00@18 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

We have no changes to record in the grocery market. Business continues quite active in nearly all articles in this line, and prices are firm. Both sugars and coffees are steady and firm, and no materia changes are contemplated. The provision market is also satisfactory. As prices are lower here relatively than other places there is no danger apprehended of any decline. Prices remain firm, and the demand is quite active.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 13c; ordinary Rio, 11½c; Java in bulk, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 14@17c; Rio, in bulk, 11¾@16¼c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8¼c; Prairie B, 7¾c; ex. C yellows 7¼@7¾c; molasses do, 5¾@6½c; New Orleans, 6¼@7c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9c; powdered, 9c; granulated, 8¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 36c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses 40c; choice New Orleans molasses 40@42c, good do. 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80c; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 25@28c; nutmegs 85@90c; pepper 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7¼c; good do. 7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3½@3¾c; do., assorted papers, 5¾c; do., assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6¾@8c; corn starch 6¾@8¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 11¾@12c; stearine 9c; mould 9c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 8c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 8¼c; do 14 lbs and under, 8¾c; extra. s. c. shoulders, 5½c; breakfast bacon, 7¼c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 11¾c; do. do. knuckles and round 13¾c; do., do., all flats, 10½c; bacon shoulders, 4¾c; do. short rib sides, 5¾c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; mess pork per bbl, $10 50; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 50; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7c; do. refined in tierces, 7¼c; do. do. in half bbls, 7¾c; do. do. in 20-lb pails 8¼c; do. in 3-lb pails, 9c; do. in 5-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 6 and 10-lb pails, 8½c. Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams average 18 lbs and upwards, 8¼c; do 14 to 18 lbs 8¾c; do 14 lbs and under, 9c; extra s. c. shoulders, 5¾c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 7¾c; dried beef, extra s. c., in sets, 12c; do. do. knuckles and rounds, 14c; do. do. all flats, 10¼c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, 5@5¼c; good do, red tipped, 4¾c; extra carpet brush, 4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4¼c; good do, 3¾c; choice stalk, braid covers, 4¾@5c; good covers and insiding, 3¾c; common and inferior, 3c; crooked, 2¼@3c.

CANNED GOODS — Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ box, 90c@$1 25; raspberries, do, $1 25; strawberries, do, 90c@$1 00; gooseberries, do, $1 00; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 15@2 35; tomatoes, do, 90c@$1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 00; half do, $3 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 50; No. 1 bay mackerel, $14 50; No. 2 large mackerel $11 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $5 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large; Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium 11c; $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb 11c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

Hops—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 56c; No. 1 do 49c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c; benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $1 80; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½@7¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12¾c. Dates, 7¾c ₱ lb. Currants, 4½@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5½@5¾c. Almonds, Langoc ned, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ case, $3 50@5 00. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 50. Cocoanuts, $3 00@5 50 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¾c.

TALLOW—City, 6½@6¾c; country, 5½@6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 52c; do mahogany, 50c; do dark 44@46c; Louisville mahogany, 46@48c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 48@50c; bright twist, 50@54c; natural leaf, 46@55c; fine cut, 24@34c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, May 28, 1879.

The crude market sustained a heavy decline to-day, and ruled weak at the lower prices. Refined remains lifeless.

CRUDE.

United, 73¾c; shipment, 93¾c.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh. 8c; Philadelphia, 8¼c; New York, 8¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 90c; city, $1 00@1 02.

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, May 28.—Market was weak; sales of strictly at 75.

OIL CITY, May 28.—Market quiet at 74¾c bid for strictly.

PARKERS, May 28.—Market closed at 74¾c bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—MAY 28.—Cotton easy at 13@13⅛c; futures firm. Flour in buyers' favor; receipts, 15,000 barrels; superfine State and western $3 50@3 75; common to good extra $3 65@3 85; good to choice $3 90@4 50; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio $4 00@6 00; St. Louis $3 80@6 00; Minnesota patent process $6 00@7 75 Wheat firm; receipts, 80,000 bushels; rejected spring 74@75c; No. 3 do. 92¾@9?c; No. 2 do. $1 03@1 05; ungraded do. 89@94c; ungraded winter red $1 12@1 15; No. 3 do. $1 11¾@1 12; No. 2 do. $1 16@1 16½; No. 1 do. $1 16½; ungraded amber $1 14@1 15; ungraded white $1 12; No. 2 do. $1 11@1 11¾; No. 1 do., sales 27,000 bushels at $1 12¾@1 13¼; extra do., sales 24,000 bushels at $1 15¾, to arrive. Rye steady; western 60@66½c. Barley dull. Corn—Moderate trade; receipts, 91,000 bushels; ungraded 40@44½c; No. 3, 43c; steamer 43½c; No. 2, 44¼@44¾c; yellow western 48c. Oats stronger; receipts, 30,000 bushels; No. 3 white 37½c; No. 2 do. 38¼c; mixed western 34½@35c; white western 36@38c. Hay steady at 45@50c. Hops quiet but steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady and in good demand. Petroleum dull and unchanged; United 73¾c; crude 6¾@7¾c; refined 8¾c. Tallow steady at 6¼@6 3-16c. Rosin quiet at $1 40. Turpentine dull at 27½c. Eggs easier; western 10@13c. Pork firm; old and new mess $9 00. Beef quiet but steady. Cutmeats steady; long clear middles $4 90; short clear do. $5 00. Lard firm; prime steam $6 25@6 27½. Butter heavy; western 6@18c. Cheese steady. Whisky dull at $1 04½@$1 05.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; new sheathing $22 00; Ingot lake $16 12½@16 25. Iron—Scotch pig $19 50@22 00; American $16 00@19 00. Russia sheeting $11 50@12 00. Nails—Cut $2 25; clinch $3 75@4 50. Wool in active demand and very strong; domestic fleece 28@40c; pulled 17@36c; unwashed 9@26c; Texas 10@20c. Leather steady and in fair demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 19@20½c.

Chicago—MAY 28.—No market Decoration day, May 30th, and the Board of Trade, by a large majority, decided to hold no afternoon session from June 1st to September 1st. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 00¾; $1 01¾ June; 98¾@98¾c July; No. 3 do 81c; rejected 65c. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher; 35¾c cash; 35¾c June; 36¾c July; 37¾@38c August. Oats strong and higher at 29¼c cash; 29¾c June; 30¾c July. Rye firmer at 52c. Barley steady and unchanged at 65@68c. Pork steady and in fair demand at $9 62½@9 65 cash and June; $9 75@9 97½ July; $9 85@9 97½ August. Lard steady and unchanged at $6 07½@6 10 cash and June; $6 15@6 17½ July; $6 22½ August. Bulkmeats quiet and weak at $3 60, $4 65@4 82½. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 03. Freights — Corn to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 126,000 bushels; corn, 360,500 bushels; oats, 107,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley, 2,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 16,000 barrels; wheat, 221,000 bushels; corn, 407,000 bushels; oats, 55,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels; barley, 1,400 bushels.

Closed—Wheat active firm and higher; $1 01¾ June; 99¼c July. Corn active firm and higher at 35@36c June; 36@37c bid July. Oats firm and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged.

Philadelphia — May 28.—Flour—choice winter wheat firm; spring wheat dull and weak; western superfine $2 75@3 50; Minnesota extra family medium and fair $4 12½@4 50; good to fancy $4 62½@5 00; Ohio family, good, $5 50; choice, $5 75; Minnesota patent process $6 00@7 00. Rye flour unchanged. Wheat firmer and more inquiry; western rejected $1 05@1 10; Michigan white, in lots, $1 14; No. 2, red in elevator, $1 12¾c. Corn—rejected and steamer neglected. rejected, on track, 39@37, as to quality; steamer, 38@40c. Oats—Mixed western 33½@34½c; white western 35@35½c. Provisions quiet. Mess beef $12 00. Mess pork $10 37½. Smoked hams 8¼@10c; pickled 7¼@8¼c. Lard—Western 6¼@6½c. Butter easy; creamery extra 17@19c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 15@16c; Western Reserve extra, 12@14c; good to choice 8@11c. Eggs strong; western 13½c. Cheese firmer: creamery 7@7½c. Petroleum nominal: refined 8¼c; crude 7¾c. Whisky steady; western $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 2,300 barrels; wheat, 79,000 bushels; corn, 180,000 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 82,000 bushels.

St. Louis—MAY 28.—Cotton inactive and lower; middling 12¾c; low middling 12¾c; good ordinary 11¾c; receipts 65 bales; shipments 600 bales; stock, 8,140 bales. Flour—Lower grades have declined; XX fall $4 60@4 75; XXX $4 85@5 00; other grades unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red fall $1 13½ cash; $1 12@1 12½ June; $1 04¾@1 05¼ July; $1 02¾@1 03¼ August; No. 3 do $1 11. Corn—Demand active and prices have advanced; No. 2 mixed 35@35¼c cash and June; 36@36¼c July; 37@37¼c August; all option closed at inside prices. Oats moderately active and higher; 31@31¼c cash; 30¼c bid June. Rye quiet at 50@50½c. Barley dull; prime to fancy 50@65c. Whisky steady at $1 03. Pork quiet; jobbing at $10 00. Lard held firmly at $6 10. Bulkmeats quiet; quarter million pound lots Atchison, Kansas, weighed and inspected there; shoulders $3 40; cribs $4 65; clear $4 75, including freight to St. Louis. Bacon quiet; cribs $5 20 cash; $5 10@5 15 June; $5 25 July; clear $5 50@5 60. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 50,000 bushels; oats, 36,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 3,000 bushels; corn, 58,000 bushels; oats, 21,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, none.

New Orleans—MAY 28. Flour in good demand at full prices; superfine $4 00; double $4 90@5 00; treble $5 25@5 75; high grades $5 90@6 50. Corn firm at 49@55c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm, choice 43@44c. Cornmeal—Demand fair and prices higher at $2 70. Hay scarce and firm; choice $22 00. Pork firm; old $10 00; new $10 75@11 00. Lard steady; tierce $6 50@7 00; keg $7 25@7 75. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders, as loose, $3 62½; packed $3 75@3 80; clear rib $5 00; clear sides $5 25. Bacon steady; shoulders $4 62½; clear sides $5 50; clear $5 75. Sugar cured hams quiet but firm; canvassed $7 50@7 75 as in size. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 10 Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargos ordinary to prime, 11@16c. Sugar steady; inferior to good common 5¼@5¾c, common to good common 5¾@6¼c; yellow clarified 6¾@7¾c. Molasses Fermenting 24@30c; common 25c; fair 28c. Rice quiet, Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6¾@7½c. Sight exchange on New York ¼c premium Sterling exchange—Bankers bills 488½.

Milwaukee—MAY 28.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; opened and advanced ¾c and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 04; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 00; May $1 00; June $1 00¾; July 99¾c; No. 3 do 73c; No. 4, 71¼c; rejected 62c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 35¾c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 29½c. Rye in fair demand; No. 1, 51c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring 62c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet at $9 65 cash. Lard—Prime steam $6 10. Live hogs dull and nominal at $3 25@3 50. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 2¾c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 93,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 78,000 bushels.

Boston—MAY 28.—Flour quiet but firm; western superfine $3 00@3 25; common extra $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin extra $4 00@4 50; Minnesota do $4 00@5 75; winter wheat Scarce; Ohio and Michigan $4 75@5 25; Illinois and Indiana $5 00@6 00; St. Louis $5 50@6 50. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 47@48½c; steamer 46@47c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 41@44c; No. 2 white 39½@40c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white 37@38½c. Rye 62@65c. Receipts—Flour, 3,400 barrels; corn, 58,000 bushels; wheat, 23,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,400 barrels; corn, 2,000 bushels.

Toledo—MAY 28.—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan $1 06¼; extra white Michigan $1 08¾; amber Michigan cash $1 11; June $1 08½; August $1 01¾; amber western $1 11¼; No. 2 white Michigan $1 03 Corn quiet; high mixed cash 38¼c; No. 2 cash 38¼c; No. 2 white 42½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32½c asked; 32c bid. Receipts—Wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 31,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 32,000 bushels.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Business fair with cotton goods and commission houses and woolen goods in steady demand. Prices for both cotton and woolen goods very firm. Prints and ginghams quiet but lawns fairly active. The *Bulletin* says: Twelve hundred packages Saxonville blankets sold at auction to-day and brought a liberal advance on last year's prices.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—MAY 28.—Wool—Market quite active and prices well sustained; new crop arriving; moderate quantity Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 37@40c; Michigan and Wisconsin scarce and wanted at 32@35c; combing and delaine fleeces 38@40c; unwashed unmerchantable 25@30c; superfine and extra pulled wool 25@42½.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Live Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1879.

CATTLE.

The market since our last report has been dull and considerably demoralized. Few buyers outside of butchers and country dealers were in attendance. A great portion of the cattle on sale were from Chicago and they were held quite firm with some sales at a slight advance. Prime cattle were scarce. The receipts to-day were lighter than they have been for several days, but this did not tend to promote a better feeling than that which has prevailed for some days. Following were the ruling quotations: Best, $5 00@5 25; fair to good, $4 50@4 90; common, $3 70@4 25.

SHEEP.

The receipts were not so heavy as during the preceding six days, but the market was not greatly improved. Better prices, however, were obtained in some instances. Among the sales made within the past day or two were the following: 1 car mixed, 92½ lbs, at $3 60; 1 do good, 106 lbs, $4 50; 3 do prime, 111 lbs, $4 50; 1 do fair, 100 lbs, $4 00; 1 do 105 lbs, $4 50; 1 do 109 lbs, $4 45. Prices ranged from $3 00@4 20 today for fair to best.

HOGS.

The market continues to move along quietly with light offerings, a limited demand and slight changes in price. Sales were made during past few days at $3 65@3 75 for Philadelphia hogs, and $3 50@3 60 for Yorkers.

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, May 26, 1879.

CATTLE.

There were 475 head of cattle on sale today of which 442 were from Chicago. Prices were from 10 to 20 cents higher than last Monday, Chicago bought cattle having cost that much additional. Butchers, not relishing the enhanced cost, bought very sparingly, hence, notwithstanding the diminished supply, business was slow, although there were but very few if any left unsold. Sales were made in a retail way at $5 25@5 60 for good to prime butcher cattle; $4 50@5 00 medium to fair, and $4 00@4 25 for common. Bulls and fat cows ranged from 2½ to 4c according to quality. Fresh cows were in over supply and dull, but without quotable change in price, ranging from $23 to $40 per head. Veals in light supply and prices are higher, 4@5c.

SHEEP.

The arrivals to-day were fair, and with an increased demand, particularly for lambs, the market was firmer and more active, and good stock brought an advance, as compared with last Monday. Sheep sold at from 3½ to 4¼c ₱ lb and lambs at from 5 to 6¾c, according to quality.

HOGS.

There was little doing in the market, as is always the case at this season of the year. The ruling prices were $3 50@3 87½ gross.

New York, MAY 28.—Beeves—Receipts, 4,000 head; prices further declined about ¼c; market closed heavy; a number of car loads unsold; extreme range $7 50@9 75; inside price for light Cherokee cattle, 1,050 lbs average, and outside for really fine Illinois steers, upward of 1,400 lbs, including 4 car loads taken for export alive at $9 75 that averaged 1,480 lbs; fair to good steers generally $8 50@9 25. Exporters used 500 head at $7 25@9 75. No shipments to-day, but 1,800 quarters went to Liverpool yesterday.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,900 head. Market steady and moderately active at $3 62½@5 25; lambs $6 00@9 00. Shipments 300 carcasses; general sales of clipped sheep at $4 25@4 62½.

Swine—Receipts 8,400 head. No live offered; live nominal value $3 50@3 80 ₱ 100 lbs.

Buffalo—MAY 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 2,122 head; market dull and prices 10@15c lower; extra steers $5 20@5 40; good to choice $4 70@5 00; medium $4 30@4 50; feeders $4 00@4 50; stockers $3 50@3 90; bulls $2 75@4 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,800 head; demand good; all offerings disposed of; quotable choice fat heavy clipped sheep $4 30@4 85; fair to good $3 85@4 10; common $3 50@3 65; spring lambs $5 00@5 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,370 head; market dull and slow; York weights $3 65@3 70; heavy good to choice $3 70@3 75; sales mostly at $3 70; best grades disposed of.

Chicago—MAY 28.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000 head; shipments 4,500 head; choice heavy and light steady; mixed packing about 5c lower $3 30@3 50; light $3 45@3 65, choice heavy $3 60@3 65; closed weak but not all sold.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments 2,700 head; export quiet but lower $5 00@5 30; shipping cattle firm and active; common steers fairly active; butchers' 10@15c lower; cows $2 50@3 85; some extra exports $4 00@4 50; bulls $2 20@3 70; feeders and stockers nominal.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 1,000 head; firm at $3 00@5 50.

St. Louis—MAY 28.—Cattle unsettled, weak and irregular for shipping grades, with a downward tendency, but not quotably lower; butchers' grades steady and unchanged. Receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 650 head.

Hogs steady, with fair demand; Yorkers to Baltimore $3 40@3 50; smooth heavy to Philadelphia $3 50@3 60. Receipts, 6,650 head; shipments, 1,400 head.

Sheep quiet and unchanged; common to good clip $2 50@3 50. Receipts, 600 head; shipments, none.

Wooden Ware.

Following are the latest prices ruling:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen.....	$6 00@
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen.....	5 00@
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen.....	4 00@
2-hoop pails ₱ dozen.....	1 35@
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen.....	1 60@
Keelers ₱ nest.....	1 15@
Butter tubs, ash, 55 lbs capacity.	5 50@
" " " 35 "	4 50@
" " " 25 "	3 50@
Washboards, plain	1 65@1 85
Washboards, patent, ₱ dozen..	2 25@2 50

(From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Jan. 5, '78.)

GILES' LINIMENT.—Dr. Wm. M. Giles, 451 Sixth Avenue, this city, is the proprietor of the celebrated Liniment Iodide Ammonia, which occupies a high position in the estimation of horsemen. Dr. Giles offers to cure, free of cost, lame and sick horses pronounced incurable, thus giving a practical test of the value of his preparation. It is sold by all druggists, and is highly recommended by the entire veterinary community.

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120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents. Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street.

RUPTURE.

I will apply a good strong Truss for Two DOLLARS.

DR. KEYSER, 240 Penn Avenue, Opposite Christ's Church.

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MARRIED.

McCOMBS—FICKES—At the residence of the bride's parents, Hazlewood, on Thursday evening, May 8, 1879, by the Rev. J. J Murray, D. D., Henry H. McCombs of Castle Rock, Colorado, and Maggie L. Fickes.

DIED.

HANSELL—On Friday, May 23, 1879, at 5.40 P. M., at his late residence, 318 Fifth avenue, JOHN HANSELL, in his sixty-seventh year.

O'DONNELL—On Friday, May 23d, 1879, at 12 M., at the residence of her son, Mr. J. C. O'Donnell, No. 1289 Penn street, Mrs. MARY O'DONNELL, aged seventy-seven years.

CONNELL—On Wednesday morning, May 21, 1879, at 10 o'clock, MORRIS CONNELL, aged sixty years.

SCHIMMELFEDER—On Monday, May 26, 1879, at 11.40 A. M., at his residence, No. 23 Magee street, HENRY SCHIMMELFEDER, aged sixty-three years, ten months and twenty-four days.

O'CONNER—Monday, May 26, 1879, THOMAS O'CONNER, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

McKINNEY